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LITTLE CAPITAL HELD IN RUSSIA BY AMERICANS

Only Three Concerns, Representing \$900,000, Listed by Concessions Committee

DEFINITE ENTERPRISES OFFERED FOR LEASE

New Concessions Contracts Held to Remove Many Disadvantages of Old System

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW.—A. Ksandrov, head of the Main Concessions Committee, which passes on the applications of foreign capitalists for leases of various enterprises in the Soviet Union, informed the Monitor representative that "American capital could safely and profitably work in Russia."

Mr. Ksandrov's headquarters are in a typical old Moscow osobnyak, or villa, not large in size, but richly decorated with wall-frescoes and gold and silver ornaments. Here Leon Trotsky sat, occupied, if rumor be correct, with the formulation of his heretical views rather than with the extensible duties of his post, until he was banished in the early part of the year.

Mr. Ksandrov was asked how far the recent concessions policy of the Soviet Government could be considered "new," in the sense of offering more attractive inducements and guarantees to potential foreign enterprises.

"Before offering any concession," was the reply, "we satisfy ourselves that it can be profitable to the concessionaire, as well as to ourselves. Hitherto we had left the foreign capitalist to solve this question on his own risk. Then our new concession contracts provide that profits, earned in rubles, may be changed into foreign currencies at the official rate of exchange and exported abroad. Hitherto that point was left rather unclear. Then we have simplified the taxation system by making the concessionaire liable for a lump sum, in lieu of all the tax claims of central and local authorities."

\$900,000 Invested

Mr. Ksandrov stated that the sum of 1,766,000 rubles (about \$900,000) had been invested by Americans in Russia. This was divided between the petrolium and gas factors, the Hamer, probably one of the most gaudy and profitable of the foreign leased enterprises, and a small undertaking for the manufacture of oxygen and the application of acetylene welding methods. In response to a suggestion that lists of concessions operating in Russia usually give 10 or 12 as the number of concessions held by Americans,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Army Plane Still in Air, Entering New Time Spaces

Question Mark, in Fifth Day Aloft, Passes 96-Hour Post

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Cruising steadily onward into uncharted time spaces of the air, the army airplane Question Mark on Jan. 5 was groping for the answer to the question how close man and man-made contrivances can approach the birds in flight.

The tri-motored Fokker is in reality a question mark of the skies as it soared toward dirigible records after dropping all existing airplane endurance records from the air.

Having firmly tested its wings in overcoming extremely troublesome weather, motor and fuel problems, the Question Mark at 7:26 a.m., Jan. 5, passed its ninth-sixth hour in the air. It then had supported its conquering crew of five aloft for more than a full day longer than man ever flew before in an airplane.

The dirigible endurance record of 118 hours was made several years ago by the French-owned Dixmude. This mark will be passed at 2:55 a.m. Jan. 6. Several hours earlier the crew will have claimed the record of 111 hours 45 minutes made by the Graf Zeppelin in its recent flight to America.

It is estimated that the plane has covered well over 6,500 miles, which if traveled in a bee-line eastward would have carried it far out over the European continent.

Barring adverse flying conditions that would prevent refueling of the aircraft, the crew believes the plane will be able to fly for 100 hours, which if made in straight line flight would nearly girdle the globe.

During the past 24 hours Maj. Carl Spatz, in command, has shown a growing tendency to hold the plane close to this port so that in the event it is forced down the crew would not be robbed of official credit for breaking all previous airplane world's endurance records.

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Great Northern Railroad Drives 8-Mile Bore Through Solid Rock



Painting by Walter L. Greene of General Electric Locomotives in Service on Mountain Rail Routes.

Radio, in Nation-Wide Hookup, to Record to World the Rumble of First Electrically Hauled Train at Opening, Jan. 12

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SEATTLE, Wash.—When on Jan. 12 the first train rolls through the first eight-mile electrified tunnel, bored for the Great Northern Railway, through the Cascade Mountains, 100 miles east of here, the entire United States will be able to follow its progress by radio.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Radio and Victor Merger Approved by Both Boards

Radio Stock to Be Split on Basis of Five Shares for Each Present Share

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Merger of the Radio Corporation of America and the Victor Talking Machine Company has been approved by the boards of directors of both companies at separate meetings just held here and at Stamford, Conn. The merger brings to a successful conclusion negotiations which have continued over the last 10 months and will result in the consolidation of companies the securities of which have an aggregate market value of \$626,540,000 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The terms of the merger provide for retirement of Victor Talking Machine Company preferred stock of both classes and exchange of its \$13,000 shares of common stock for stock of the Radio Corporation of America.

Subsidiaries Are Included

The directors of the Radio Corporation of America also approved a five-for-one split-up of their common stock and the issuance of a new series comprising about \$13,000 shares of \$5 cumulative "B" no-par preferred stock. Under the terms of the merger, one share of new Radio common stock, one share of new Radio \$5 preferred stock and \$5 in cash will be distributed in exchange for each share of Victor common stock.

Another accomplishment will be the consolidation of the Victor Talking Machine Company in subsidiary and associated companies throughout the world, including the Gramophone Company, Ltd., England; the Victor Talking Machine Company of Canada, Ltd., and the Victor Talking Machine Company of Japan, Ltd.

The trade marks, "Victor," "Victrola," and "His Master's Voice" will be retained, and all contracts and licensing agreements of both companies prior to the merger will remain intact.

Victor Staff Retained

In informed quarters it was said that Edward E. Shumaker, president of the Victor company, will become an officer of the Radio Corporation in charge of the Victor division and that his staff will be retained largely as now constituted.

Approval of the merger by stockholders will be obtained through the deposit of Victor stock in favor of the consolidation agreement, it was said, and by calling a meeting of Radio Corporation stockholders to approve the terms.

Speyer & Co. and J. and W. Seligman & Co. represented the Victor Company in the negotiations and the Radio Corporation was represented by David Sarnoff, executive vice-president of the organization.

Mr. Sarnoff, discussing the merger, said it marked "the alliance of two industries to the greater service of a single art."

The British Women's Vote

THE feminine vote will be a deciding factor at the British general election this year. Sir Alfred Robins tells how Britain's political chiefs might adjust their party platforms to meet this feminine sentiment.

Monday on the EDITORIAL PAGE

Governor Frank G. Allen's First Official Greeting to Visitors Was Extended at the Massachusetts State House to the Prague Teachers' Chorus, Whose Members Are Starting on an American Concert Tour.

CITY MANAGER PLAN SUCCEEDS IN CINCINNATI

Heat Given Off by Stars Measured by New Device

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NATURAL science now can tell how much heat the stars give off through a device known as a thermocouple, which is only one-thousandth the size of a drop of water and weighs only one-thirtieth of a milligram, the University of Chicago announces.

The achievement, made by Doctors Edison Pettit and Seth Nicholson of Mount Wilson Observatory, is noted in the current issue of the Astrophysical Journal, published by the university. Through the device it was found that the greatest amount of heat was given off by the giant star Betelgeuse, which is 27,000 times as large as the sun.

GERMANY'S BIG SHIPPING LINES TO PAY 8 P. C.

Pre-War Trade Routes Restored to Former Prosperity, Year's Report Shows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Dividends of 8 per cent will be paid by the three biggest German shipping companies plowing to America, the Hapag, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-Süd-Amerika lines, for 1928, as for 1927, a fact which goes to show that the year has been more successful for German shipping companies than was anticipated.

The outstanding event of the year was the launching of the two 45,000-ton liners, the Bremen and Europa, for the North German Lloyd. Both vessels are to be ready to go into commission in spring.

Co-operative Plan Rejected

The sudden appearance of these two ships is causing uneasiness in the Hamburg America Line, a company which has apparently become distrustful of the ability of its 21,000-ton ships of the Baltic class to compete with the Leviathan luxury ships which will henceforth be on this route. Although the four new ships of the Baltic type have proved very remunerative, overtures have been made to the North German Lloyd by the Hapag for a resumption of the co-operative scheme that for a time was in operation between the two great German companies. The Hapag has even gone so far as to suggest that the North German Lloyd should hand over one of the two new liners to the other company. This suggestion has been rejected by the North German Lloyd, and it is understood that negotiations have been at any rate broken off.

The 35,000-ton marks new capital unexpectedly placed at the disposal of the North German Lloyd by a United States consortium last November, has given that concern a still further advantage and has brought the capital of the Bremen Shipping Company on to a level with that of the Hapag. Both concerns are looking forward to the payment of the moneys granted them by the United States in compensation for the shipping, piers and other property confiscated during the war.

Through city co-operation the street railway company replaced 100 old cars with new cars of better design and smoother operation. Agreements reached with the railroads for construction of a \$50,000,000 union passenger and freight terminal and for jointly financing the \$3,500,000 Western Hills viaduct were reached.

Traffic Is Speeded Up

Installation of a "wave system" of traffic lights on important thoroughfares, regulated to a traffic speed of 25 to 30 miles an hour, is contemplated. Important steps toward grade crossing elimination were taken. One of the most notable items of progress has been street repairing.

During 1929 patching will give way to resurfacing streets.

Another accomplishment will be the successful litigation to compel removal of gasoline, sidewalk pumps, which are formerly associated. They declared they have met with a most unusual situation in cooperation on the part of all concerned.

The progress made by German shipping is revealed by the statistics from Germany's chief ports. Hamburg and Bremen have the same tale of woe to tell. Stettin, which before the war had a flourishing mercantile trade three times as great as that of Danzig (6,400,000 tons, as against 2,100,000 tons) has in recent years steadily sunk, while the trade of Danzig has gone ahead.

The result is that the tonnage entering and leaving the port of Danzig is now twice as great as that entering and leaving Stettin.

Mercantile Traffic Reviewed

The reorganization of Germany's mercantile traffic with other countries has been still further developed and all overseas lines have now resumed their old routes.

German lines have resumed business relations with British and other foreign shipping companies with whom they were formerly associated. They declared they have met with a most unusual situation in cooperation on the part of all concerned.

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Czechoslovakian Teachers' Chorus Heard in Boston

Singers Chosen in Sectional Contests Appear in First of American Concerts

Nearly 60 Czechoslovakian teachers, banded into the Prague Teachers' Chorus, made their initial appearance in the United States at a concert in Boston, from where they will travel as far west as Omaha and as far south as Havana, Cuba. Frank G. Allen, newly-inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, greeted the visitors in his first official welcome since taking office.

Although without other than vocal portfolio, the coming of the singers was awaited with interest.

Their arrival was expected to bring the distress which came from the large increase in the unemployed.

Mr. Foster is the co-author with Wadsworth C. Tamm of "The Road to Plenty" in which proposals for stabilization of employment by proper timing of large public works are urged.

Reports of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries show a larger decrease in employment between October and November, 1927, than in any corresponding period since the depression of 1920.

This was enough to have occasioned "special preparation for probable action," and when December figures showed a continuation of the trend, the policy of stabilizing prosperity would have called for immediate action, not only to check the decrease in employment but to increase the number employed. As it was, the decline continued until July, by which time the decrease as compared to October was more than 14 percent.

"Under the proposed policy it is

not expected that the chief source of increased consumer income would be increased public expenditure," he explained.

"It is expected that private

concerns, encouraged by the action

of governments, and guided by the

prompter and more adequate indexes

of business conditions, would act in

their own interests in such a way

as to make large increases in govern-

ment expenditures unnecessary."

Metod Dolezil, conductor of the chorus, declared that group ap-

proached revolutionizing the art of

singing without an accompaniment.

A most rigid discipline is main-

tained within the chorus, which is

made through annual singing con-

tests of practical national scope.

The chorus is the "Star-Spangled Ban-

ner" which made the gubernatorial

chamber of the historic State House

ring.

Already 30 concerts have been ar-

ranged for the Czechoslovakians,

including stops in New York, Wash-

ington, Chicago, St. Louis, Dallas,

Texas, and Daytona Beach, Fla.

Van Sweringens in New Proposal Push Merger Plans Into the Open

Plan New Rail Move

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Bringing into the open the entire consolidation question in so far as it affects Eastern railroads, the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have decided to petition the Interstate Chamber of Commerce to permit them to acquire, although not by actual merger, several railways which they hold are essential to the development of the Van Sweringen and the Baltimore & Ohio interests.

The Van Sweringens seek to obtain permission for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway to take over the Nickel Plate, the Pere Marquette, the Erie, the Hocking Valley, the Virginian and the Lackawanna, this being in effect a renewal of their merger proposal of several years ago, but with the Lackawanna and the Virginian included this time.

PACT MOBILIZES MORAL FORCES, BORAH DECLARES

Reed Drops Filibuster Plan
—Russia Proposes Immediate Use of Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Meeting a barrage of questions as to what the Kellogg Treaty to renounce war will actually accomplish, William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, its leading champion in the Senate, declared that "60 nations have backed it by the moral force of their people."

"The greatest factor in international affairs today is the moral force of the masses of the people, and this is an attempt to organize those forces."

The attacks made upon the treaty were largely repetitions and Mr. Borah was kept busy repeating. "But that does not affect the treaty."

One of the gravest menaces to early action by the Senate was removed when James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, decided that the Vare case be taken up first as a matter of high privilege. Mr. Reed decided to permit the Vare case to hold over but announced that he would have it called up before this session ends.

Reed Not to Filibuster.

The Senator from Missouri will speak against the treaty, but will not filibuster according to his present decision.

There are many speeches to be made by senators who want to be put on record, but the opinion is that the pact will be ratified within a week, although there is said to be a growing sentiment in favor of such accompanying interpretation as that proposed by George H. Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Borah in concluding his appeal on behalf of the pact said: "We have different views as to how to accom-

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ONLY CURB FOR GAS IS TO STOP ALL WARFARE

World Convention Sees Root and Branch Measures as Alone Effective

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN — On the second day of the international convention against poison gas warfare here, Dr. Sasek of Czechoslovakia proposed that "the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty"—organizer of this conference—should send the President-elect of the United States, Herbert Hoover, a memorandum requesting him to call a conference in Washington, D. C., which the use of poison gas by armies should be forbidden. An American delegate to Geneva, declared in 1925 that President Coolidge contemplated organizing such a conference. Dr. Sasek said, and he thought it would be profitable if the new President took up this plan of his predecessor. Thus to the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact would be added a convention that, provided nations fail to maintain peace, they at least abstain from poisoning one another, Dr. Sasek added.

Such a pledge, signed by all nations, was most necessary, Dr. Sasek said, because, as matters stand today, there is scarcely anything to prevent poison gas warfare, since sound juridical restrictions are lacking. Article 171 of the Treaty of Versailles forbids Germany to manufacture poison gas for warfare, though Germany's disarmament halted before the doors of the chemical industry. But did the allied nations who signed this treaty accept the fundamental idea underlying this article? he asked, and immediately replied, it seemed not. This article, he stated, would never come into effect practically under present circumstances. Article 172, demanding that Germany should surrender the production secrets of poison gas manufacture within three months had been without avail.

NATIONS RELUCTANT TO ACT

The Washington convention, which, in article five turned against poison gas warfare, was not ratified by France, while England evaded this specific point in its legislature, and its terms must be revised in the light of present-day developments. Chemical warfare against soldiers as well as the civilian population must be radically forbidden, and therefore his suggestion was to ask Mr. Hoover to take the matter up here.

Dr. William MacCartney, of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, declared that since products used in warfare as poison-gas are also needed for peaceful purposes, it was impossible to forbid their manufacture, and therefore the only real method of attacking chemical warfare is to attack all forms of warfare. He added that it was necessary to fight against the "war spirit" and to work unceasingly for the abolition of the causes which generate it in all its forms.

The automatic counter will be placed at a point where those who enter the American exhibit will pass in single file. A tiny beam of light shining across the aisle will be interrupted successively as the visitors pass and the number of interruptions will be automatically counted by the electrical attachments.

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More than he declared that, judging from the present attitude of the governments, they had no intention of abandoning what they regard as a very useful weapon and that even if they signed, and possibly ratified,

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in a convention, they may continue to maintain establishments devoted to the preparation of chemical warfare.

War Negatives Civilization

The Frankfurter Zeitung, commenting on the present convention, said that the people of the world should know along which lines the study of warfare was developing. These should not remain a secret of the General Staff. It does not suffice, however, to depict the horrors of future warfare.

The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes Spinoza, who said that peace should not be the mere absence of war, but "must emanate from positive conditions of the mind." Fear, this editorial states, may induce one to take hold of anything close to hand which promises help. Already now there is a movement under way to protect the civilian population against the dangers of poison gas warfare. Naturally nothing should be left undone, but there arises the danger that in this branch of warfare the same race will commence as between armor-plate and shell. One must not lose sight of the main issue, namely, regarding war as a political means.

Quite wrong is the policy which relies entirely on preventing war at the eleventh hour by diplomatic means. The experience of July, 1914, has been too quickly forgotten. War is the negation of civilization, the civilization becomes nonsense if it produces the means of destruction. The world must awake to the fact that war does not belong to this world, as it is today.

Gas and Cowardice

Professor Lewin of Germany declared that poison had always been connected in history and human opinion with cowardice. From his experience as a physician, he would state that it is the most terrible means of warfare, causing unheard of suffering. Protection against it was well-nigh impossible. With its use, the population of whole villages and towns could be wiped out at one stroke. The idea of trying to force such suffering to women and children was the worst of all he added.

Professor Lewin then proposed that a law be introduced to the effect that those who practice it should not be punished. Captain Brunskog of Sweden drew attention to the tremendously destructive powers the nations now possessed owing to the development of airplanes capable of carrying bombs. He deplored that very powerful capitalistic interests were at the back of these two modern means of warfare and drew attention to the fact that both gas and airplanes were the only weapons of importance used both for commercial and military purposes and therefore could be made secret.

DAIRY RESEARCHERS ELECT

STORRS, Conn. (AP)—Prof. George C. White, dean of the division of agriculture, and head of a dairy husbandry department at Connecticut Agricultural College, was re-elected president of the American Dairy Science Association on Friday. Prior to his election two years ago, Professor White held the position of secretary.

DR. MATCHEK

Dr. Matchek left Belgrade almost immediately and Mr. Prebleitchevich remained a short while with his family, which lives here. The expectation is that there will be no immediate reconciliation, and that the old combination of Serbian politicians will continue to govern.

NEW MEXICAN PARTY PLANS CONVENTION

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The organizing committee of the National Revolutionary Party has announced that a party convention will be held in

JUGOSLAV KING RECEIVES TWO PARTY LEADERS

Demand for Change in Constitution Causes Disappointment

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—The uncompromising declaration of Dr. Matchek and Svetozar Prebleitchevich in favor of a fundamental change in the constitution of the country has caused considerable disappointment here. Their journey to Belgrade had given rise to much optimism and visitors who in the past six months had been upholding the vigorous boycott of Serbia by the Croats were given an enthusiastic reception upon arrival at the station.

Dr. Matchek was almost immediately received by the King and Mr. Prebleitchevich a few hours later. For months they have been definitely declaring that the Croat nation is its own sole sovereign and the people the supreme arbiters of their fate, and it was even covertly alleged that the crown was implicated in the shooting of Raditch last summer.

Today, however, they quietly appeared before the King, who received them courteously. As a concession to their feeling the King's invitation to the party leaders to dine with him did not come from the palace, not through the newly-appointed military governor of Croatia, Colonel Maximovitch, whom the Croats refuse to recognize. In accepting the summons, Dr. Matchek and Mr. Prebleitchevich complained of the method of sending the invitation, as it involved the Skupstina, which the Croats regard as an illegal body. But in order not to cause the impression that the Croats were unwilling to work for a reconciliation they consented to appear. In an interview they stated categorically that the only conclusion of the crisis would be complete decentralization of authority for the provinces.

Dr. Matchek left Belgrade almost immediately and Mr. Prebleitchevich remained a short while with his family, which lives here. The expectation is that there will be no immediate reconciliation, and that the old combination of Serbian politicians will continue to govern.

NEW ENGLAND TO HOLD FARM TARIFF MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—A mass meeting of New England farmers, at which ways and means of increasing the tariff on farm products will be discussed, has been called for this city on Jan. 14.

The announcement was made by G. C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, after a conference with various agricultural leaders. Representatives of agricultural organizations, with a membership of 75,000, are to be invited.

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HOOVER'S WORLD POLICY READ IN TOUR SPEECHES

Interdependence Is Keynote
—Present Plans Call for
Caribbean Trip

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ABOARD U. S. S. UTAH — The effects of Herbert Hoover's mission and of the policies he enunciated during its course reach far beyond the Western Hemisphere; they are world-wide. The President-elect addresses Latin America, but the tenets of international relations he proclaimed apply to the nations of the earth.

They are rooted in the basic precept of his private and public philosophy—peace and co-operation between individuals as well as peoples. This ideal he stressed in a score of practical suggestions that would facilitate its realization. His proposal to the Brazilian Supreme Court that legal agencies rather than diplomatic deal with economic issues is an example.

It typifies also the incisive utilitarian thought of the President-elect. To him peace is not merely a beautiful vision; it is a practical problem to be coped with by every resource at his command.

Forecast of Foreign Policy

The chancelleries of Europe and Asia may read in Mr. Hoover's Latin-American records forecast of United States foreign policy for the next few years.

In more than a score of public addresses he proclaimed in simple language the American creed as he maintains it exists: that the United States is neither imperialistic nor seeking territory; that commercial and financial relations do not mean political interference; that the charge that the United States is materialistic is based on ignorance or a refusal to understand its true impulses.

Time and again the President-elect stressed the thought that material progress is only a means to an end, an agent of greater comfort, wider diffusion of knowledge, happier and more alert people with time and impulse for such things as art, literature, learning.

Moreover, prosperity, Mr. Hoover declared, cannot be realized by one nation at the expense of others. It is only by the development of Latin America—and the rest of the world—that the high standards of the United States can be maintained, he believes. Such a philosophy means peace not only with Latin America but with the entire world.

Starling Liberalism

"We do not care how much you buy from other countries," Mr. Hoover told Latin America, "for the more you buy from them the more we will be able to sell them." Such economic liberalism was startling to Latin America and may be equally enlightening to the rest of the world.

The next President's international experience, his understanding of world economics, his inherent humanity—a vital part of his heritage as a Quaker—all impel his whole private and public philosophy toward peace, a tendency his Latin-American tour dramatically revealed.

As a result of Mr. Hoover's visits it is extremely likely that the next few years will see executives of the southern republics make similar journeys to the United States.

This it can be stated would be highly gratifying to Mr. Hoover and wholly in accord with a cardinal tenet of his view that leaders and peoples should intermingle to the end that personal contacts and fuller appreciation may develop.

Has Covered 18,000 Miles

The President-elect has traveled 18,220 miles during his tour beginning Nov. 19 at Palo Alto, Calif., and ending at Washington, Jan. 1.

He visited 10 countries and received the delegation of another, Bolivia,

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recommend their expert advice to foreign buyers of German merchandise. They are prepared to put at the disposal of their clients a complete knowledge of the markets and sources of supply. Efficient handling of all transactions. Correspondence only in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish.

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New Cars Better Than Ever Shown at New York Opening

More Beautiful, Faster, More Dependable—
300 Models Seen—Foreigners Exhibit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The motor car of 1929—a bit more beautiful, a trifle faster and a shade more dependable than any previous descendants of the horseless carriage—has just made its debut at the twenty-ninth annual New York Automobile Show.

From the laboratory and the proving grounds to the factory and the test-hut, however, come the year's developments which serve to raise the automobile of the moment to a peak slightly higher than it has attained before. In past years the automobile show often has drawn its curtain upon sweeping and drastic changes. This year it offers a group of refinements to motor cars already engineered to a higher degree of excellence.

More than 300 motor cars and chassis, the products of 46 manufacturers, are included in the exhibition, which is held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In the accessory division, 776 exhibitors have displays, while the shop equipment section has 56 exhibitors. There also are three taxicab exhibits.

Ford Cars on Display

This year, for the first time, foreign makes of cars are included in the New York automotive premiere. Five European manufacturers are represented in the show.

The international aspect of the motor car exhibit is augmented by the program for the entertainment of 102 representatives of 37 foreign governments, who have been delegated officials to attend.

One of the most unusual mechanical changes disclosed this year is that of a manufacturer who offers the purchaser his choice of either a six-cylinder or eight-cylinder in the same chassis. It is not a case of having two different models. It is the same car, furnished with either motor the buyer prefers.

Bodies, following the most recent note of the leading custom designers, show a marked increase in symmetry. This is mainly procured through the introduction of the airplane "air-foil" curve of the fenders and the raising of the hoods to give more unity of line between bonnet and top.

Cars, which were gay last year, have not lessened in number, but it is apparent that improvements in the handling of lacquer finishes have given a new softness and richness to the exteriors. In even the less expensive models, the combinations of two tones or two different colors indicate artistic as well as technical improvement.

The host of secondary mechanical improvements, which add length of service, comfort and dependability to the newest motorcars include com-

bined air and fluid hydraulic shock absorbers, vacuum controlled chassis lubrication, and new types of air cleaners and gasoline filters.

Rubber mountings for motors and ball-bearing spring shackles are found in use on an increasing range of motorcars. Superchargers, designed to increase the intake of gasoline beyond the normal vacuum of the motor, are found on some of the medium priced cars.

Driving Control Made Easier

The constant tendency to make driving "mistake proof" is exemplified in two new devices which come from the drivers of the motor cars. One is a finger-type control system which ingeniously places the control of the starter, horn and light in the same button atop the steering post. The other is an inter-controlled clutch, which when pulled out for starting automatically sets the clutch at the right position.

Increased power is offered both in new models and in many of the improved designs. In some instances this increase has been attained by the simple expedient of reducing the size of combustion chambers to provide a higher compression ratio. This is done by the chemists who have developed non-explosive fuels. Numerous changes in valve and cam-shaft designs have added to the power of standard makes of motors.

Ignition, apparently, has also drawn attention of the engineers during the past year. The show discloses that there is a tendency to use larger batteries. There is a noticeable trend toward the use of smaller spark plugs because they are more efficient and more easily cooled. One maker has adopted metric thread plugs for this reason while another has placed two plugs in each cylinder of the motor to insure better firing of the mixture.

Many New Accessories

Accessory exhibits disclose numerous devices to add to the comfort and convenience of motoring, together with a wide variety of "gadgets" and "dinkharts" to delight the mechanically inclined automobile owner.

Radiator caps that look and are almost as flat as the engine hood, internal fittings, such as vanity cases, rear-view mirrors and clocks, etc. et cetera, are found finished in non-tarnishing chromium. Windshield cleaners, which in some cases clear the whole shield and others electrically heated so as to be effective in sleet; jacks for lifting the heaviest cars with a finger-tip touch; exhaust pipes operated by hot air from the engine or by steam generated by exhaust heat and by vapor, are among the new things shown.

Vacuum cleaners that remove the last vestige of dust from tufted upholstery; radiator protecting shutters following the most recent note of the leading custom designers, show a marked increase in symmetry. This is mainly procured through the introduction of the airplane "air-foil" curve of the fenders and the raising of the hoods to give more unity of line between bonnet and top.

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ters in which the vanes are vertical, in keeping with the modern style, are also among the new offerings. There are such novelties and freeze testers that remove doubt regarding the protection offered by antifreeze mixtures. Shock absorbers for front seats in two-door coaches; and easily applied equipment that permits quick adjustment of the seats, forward and backward.

Ford Holds Its Own Show

The automobile show will continue for a week, ending on Jan. 12. The different days of the show have been set aside as "Outdoor Sports and Golfers Day," "International Day," "Army and Navy Day," "Aviation and Engineers Day," "Theatrical Day," and "Municipal Day." The annual banquet of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce will be held during the show. Factory and dealers' organizations from all parts of the United States will hold dinners and meetings.

The project is intended to discourage overcrowding in field of Natural Science

SURVEY GUIDES CHOICE OF WORK BY GRADUATES

Project Intended to Avoid Overcrowding in Field

of Natural Science

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A survey of the field

of natural science to determine the

branches which offer the best oppor-

tunities to college graduates has just

been completed by Dr. Ching-Ju Ho

of Teachers College, Columbia University.

The survey involved a personal study by Dr. Ho of about 10,000 Ameri-

can natural scientists.

The project is intended to dis-

courage overcrowding in field of

natural science

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The number of vac-

ancies in New York City

during 1928 increased by 1.13 per

cent over those of 1927, and last

month there were 18,699 more vacan-

cies in all the boroughs than in Decem-

ber, 1927, according to a report

just made public by William F. De-

egan, tenement house commissioner.

The rate of vacancies for 1928 was

7.76 as compared with 6.63 for 1927,

the figures showed.

Apartment vacancies in the five

boroughs totalled 102,158 in Decem-

ber, with 51,291 of that number in

modern apartment houses and 50,-

867 in old law houses, the report

said.

The entire number of new law

apartments in New York City is

set by the report to be 770,154;

old law, 545,903, making a total of

1,316,057.

In Manhattan there were 5498

more vacancies last month than in

December, 1927, in the Bronx 2337,

in Brooklyn 5693, in Queens 2122 and

in Richmond 49, according to the

report.

The press freely refers to the Kellogg Pact, backed by the United States' economic position and pacific intentions as a real instrument for the consolidation of world peace, citing the Soviets' present action as an example.

Mironescu, Rumanian Foreign

Minister, informed Poland that any

move toward assuring peace will be

heartily welcomed, and that Rumania

is ready to examine the Russian

proposal in conjunction with

Poland.

Government circles state that the

Polish communication had not an

"official character."

The press declares that should

negotiations ensue, no agreement is

to be expected for a considerable time

owing to the well-known procrastina-

tion of Soviet diplomacy.

DIAMOND DIGGERS' DEMANDS DENOUNCED

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (AP)—

The situation in the diamond fields

of Namakaland is approaching a

crisis. An army of unemployed dig-

gers announce that they will meet

to their demands if removed of re-

strictions in favor of the state monop-

oly of work in the diamond dig-

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RADIO

The Listener Speaks

THURSDAY evening was the final occasion of the simultaneous broadcasting of two of the most popular programs of the season—the Seiberling Singers' 30 minutes and the Sonora Hour. During the latter concert it was announced that beginning on Thursday, Jan. 10, this program will commence half an hour later through an ocean-to-ocean hookup of 43 Columbia System stations. Thus it will follow immediately after the Seiberling group's own transcontinental broadcast. In the coming Sonora program Marie Sundelin will be the featured artist.

Last Thursday this Sonora Hour was divided between Caruso, Lazarini, contralto, with Metropolitan, Chicago, Boston, Ayres operatic associations and the Russian operatic baritone, Ivan Ivantoff. Mme. Lazarini's sonorous voice and perfect enunciation before the microphone made her number, "Calm as the Night," by Bohm, and Handel's famous "Largo" from "Xerxes" really convincing. Her interpretation of "Landon Ronalds" lovely, "Down in the Forest," however, seemed rather to lack the fiery element which usually suggested.

Mr. Ivantoff's most interesting contribution to the concert was a real Russian interpretation of the "Song of the Vagabond," in which he utilized the thrilling feeling of its real character. "Alvaro Laparida," with all its Latin softness, proved his versatility, another instance of which was shown in a typical Rossini number from the Barber of Seville, "Largo al Factotum."

Following the Sonora custom, the program included numbers to suit every taste. These were contributed by the Mayfair Salon Orchestra, the Picadors Dance Orchestra and the Sonora Trio. The latter group offered Vincent Youman's rousing new song from "Rainbow," "One Girl," in a manner which softened the thrilling effect of the song as heard in its place in this Laurence Stallings play. This softness was extremely advantageous, however, in "Dreaming Time," the most popular of Lily Strickland's "Creole Song Cycle."

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—the woman whose frock came from Loveman's feels an inner glow of pride. For Loveman fashions are first to be admired in any group.

LOVEMAN,
JOSEPH
and LOEB

Birmingham, Alabama.

evening, Jan. 10, at 8, eastern standard time, which is 7, central standard time.

In addition to Mr. Rockwell, the Serenade will present a musical offering featuring Jack Shilkret's novelty orchestra, instrumental soloists and a male quartet.

The Serenade will be radio-cast through WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WOAI, WLW, WJR, KYW, KVOO, KPRC and WREN.

The Forhan Song Shop announces a schedule of the following well-known song writers as guest artists on its programs from Jan. 10 to March 7, inclusive, for its regular Thursday night feature over WEAF and associated NBC stations:

Jan. 10 Tierney and McCarthy
Jan. 17 Monroe and Leslie
Jan. 24 Jessie Deppen
Feb. 7 Jimmie Hanley
Feb. 14 Jimmy McHugh
Feb. 21 Harry Woods
Feb. 28 Jesse Greer
March 7

Music by old Italian writers will be presented by Midday's Musicians during the program through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 8, eastern standard time, or 8, central standard time. The artists associated with this production are Erva Giles, soprano, and Hans Barth, harpsichordist.

The program:

Sonata a Tre	Corelli
Picc. Almandina	Almandina
Shabanda	Shabanda
Tempo di Giovatto	Giovatto
Concerto Selvatica	Selvatica
Non Posso Disperar	Deluca
Soprano solo, Erva Giles	Corelli
Giga	Harpischord solo, Hans Barth
Corrente	Corelli
Cancia, Cangia, Tue Zoglie	Orchestra
Sonata a Tre	Corelli
Preludio	Almandina
Giga	Orchestra

This program will be radio-cast through WJZ, WHAM, KDKA, KWF, and WEBC.

A UNUSUAL vocal arrangement of Cesare Cui's "Oriental," prepared especially for the Seiberling Singers by Frank Black, will be radio-cast by that group over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC on Thursday night, Jan. 10, at 9, eastern standard time.

Schubert's "Serenade" is the vocal solo for "Seiberling's Own" tenor, James Melton, on this date, and an original arrangement of the famous Irish ballad, "Come Back to Erin," will be played by the singing violins.

Ohman and Arden, the keyboard athletes of the Seiberling programs, present a fidgety version of "On the Banks of the Wabash," and the program closes with the customary signature, "Farewell Day," by Carrie Jacobs-Bond.

Stations associated with the NBC for this program are WEAF, WEEI, WTIE, WJAR, WTIG, WCSH, WFJ, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WWI, KSD, WOW, WDFA, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, KOA, WTMJ, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBZ, KGO, KGK, KOMO, KFL, KHQ, KSTP and KYW.

An addition to its coast-to-coast system of associated stations was announced by the National Broadcast Company when WRVA, Richmond, Va., signed a contract to radio-cast NBC network programs exclusively. The 1000-watt Virginia transmitter, which is owned by the Larus and Brother Company, began its affiliation on an exclusive basis on New Year's Day with the transmission of the University of California-Georgia Tech football game from the Bowl of Roses in Pasadena.

William B. Bell will tell listeners how, with his big schooner "Elena," he won the cup offered by the King of Spain last summer and of his reception by the King at Santander, the summer capital of Spain. His talk will be broadcast through WJZ on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 7, eastern standard time.

Delibes' "March" and "Procession of Bacchus" from his pastoral ballet, "Sylvia," will open the Maxwell House concert which will be radio-cast through the NBC on Thursday evening, Jan. 10, at 9:30, eastern standard time, or 8:30, central standard time. The orchestra is under the baton of Rosario Bourdon. The program:

March and Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" Delibes

Love's Joy Love's Joy

Reindeer Jig (fox trot) Kreisler

Vision of Salome Lampé

Navarraise, from "Le Cid" Massenet

Dance Up in the Hill Tops Rydberg

Love Sends a Little Gift of Roses Openshaw-Bourdon

March Lorraine Gruen

The Maxwell concert will be radio-cast through WJZ, WBZ and WEEI, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, WTMJ, KYW, KSD, WDFA, KVOO, WBAP, KPRC, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB, WBZ, WOW, KOA, WEBG, KSTP, WJAX and WHO.

Plants are being completed between the Paramount studios, station KNX, Hollywood, and station JOAK, Janesville, for broadcasting a program featuring prominent Paramount motion picture stars, some time in the near future. The Japanese station reports that the powerful KNX transmitter reaches the land of cherry blossoms with astounding clarity and volume, and that a retransmission will be easily accomplished.

Norman Rockwell, famous character illustrator, will lend the beauty of plain women in a declaration of faith in feminine charm when he makes his first bow to the radio world through the NBC during the Lehn & Fink Serenade on Thursday evening.

STUDY MILL WASTE PROBLEM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Three representatives of the Soviet Government central paper trust of Russia recently arrived in British Columbia to make a study of the problem of utilization of lumber mill waste for the production of paper sulphates and sulphites, a matter which has received considerable attention in British Columbia in recent years. The party visited the forestry department at Victoria, paper mills at New Westminster and Pender River and then proceeded to Seattle and Portland.

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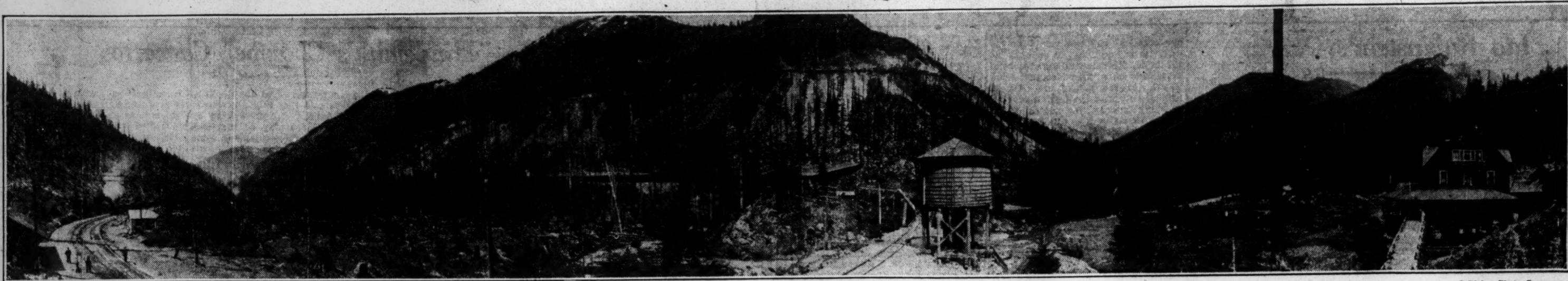
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Railroad That Wound Around Mountain, Now Plunges Eight Miles Straight Through It



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New Eight-Mile Tunnel Which Goes Under the Tree-Clad Hill in the Right Center of the Picture. The Bore Goes Through Solid Rock, and Took Two Years to Build. Model Cities Housed the Army of Work-

men and Their Families. The Dark Line Near the Top of the Mountain in the Middle Ground Is the Old Route. Trains Will Be Operated by Electricity, Doing Away With Blowing Back of Smoke Into Tube.

NEW TAKES STEP TO PUT AIR MAIL ON SOUND BASIS

Carrying Costs Too Heavy
—House Surprised at Amount of Deficit

SPECIAL PROB. MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON.—The Postmaster-General has taken the first step to put the air mail service on a business basis. Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, has summoned executives of air mail companies whose contracts finished their first two years on Jan. 1 to conference with the purpose of revising and scaling down federal grants.

Many companies are making "excessive" profits, according to W. Irving Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of air mail, despite the fact that as a whole the service costs the Government \$2 for each \$1 received in postage. The cost to the taxpayer in indirect subsidies runs between \$5,000,000 and \$7,000,000 a year.

Likened to Subsidy

Mr. Glover's statement came as something of a shock to members of the House Appropriations Committee, where he appeared to ask for an additional \$5,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

Incidentally, the present federal expenditure of \$5,000,000 to \$7,000,000 on air mail over and above the returns in postage is considerably larger than the direct subsidy paid

out by many European countries for their aerial services.

"The people of this country are not cognizant of the fact that these routes are operated at such a loss," said William R. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana. "Clearly the air mail service is not on a business basis now," said Daniel R. Anthony (R.), from Kansas, chairman of the committee. "The opinion around this committee table is that the service should be placed on a business basis and that it should at least pay the expense of operating."

Mr. Glover said that much mail now carried by air might go as well by train and that constant pressure is exerted on the Post Office Department by Representatives, Senators, and Chambers of Commerce to increase the service, although present lines are operating at a heavy loss.

Great Expansion Forecast

He forecast a great extension of the service in 1929 and said the sentiment of Congress favored such extension. Congress would "outvote" the Appropriations Committee, he said, if the latter failed to approve the deficit. The Postmaster-General has summoned a conference to revise contracts, but the service, he said, is likely to always be operated at a loss.

Mr. Glover took exception to the remark of L. J. Dickinson (R.) of Iowa, that the people would "vote against the air mail" if they appreciated that the service cost the Government \$1 for every 50 cents of revenue.

"There is not a member of Congress or the Senate who is not knocking at the door of the Postmaster-General to have routes put into operation," Mr. Glover said. "There is no idea how the air mail is being advertised. There is not a paper in the community that is not carrying editorials about it."

BEER MEN ACTIVE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A reduction in the price of beer sold by the Government to beer parlors for re-sale to the public, an increased number of beer parlor licenses, sale of bottled beer in beer parlors as well as in Government liquor stores, and removal of present restrictions on the signs displayed by beer parlors, will be urged under the beer men's program. These interests hope that the newly-elected Legislature will be prepared to open up the whole liquor law of the Province, which has been subject to incessant change since the commencement of the present system.

Great Northern Railroad Drives 8-Mile Bore Through Solid Rock

(Continued from Page 1)

In the summer of 1926 contracts were let to A. Guthrie & Co., of St. Paul, and plans were prepared at once to organize the most perfect drilling machine ever brought together, and which, once under way, would not stop until the last rock was broken down. In order to make haste drilling operations were started at once. The bore, by means of a 600-foot shaft drilled down to the level of the main tunnel from Mill Creek, a point in the mountains about two miles from the east portal, two additional faces were opened to the battering of drills and powder.

From the west portal toward the Mill Creek shaft, a pioneer or duplicate and parallel tunnel about eight by nine feet in size was drilled first. Then at 1500 foot intervals, cross cuts were made to the line of the condenser or moisture. According to the rainfall varies in the different parts of the tunnel from 25 to 150 inches during the year and the snowfall at the 3000-4000-foot level sometimes reaches 100 feet during a single season.

At Stevens Pass heavy wooden snowsheds resting on concrete piles were built over the track on the western slope, which cost about \$150 per linear foot and about a quarter as much to maintain each year. At the present time there are over six miles of these expensive sheds and often a single rock or snowslide will destroy a \$1,000,000 section in a few minutes. Due to extreme curvature and grade conditions there are four intermediate stations on the road, all of which will be eliminated. Electrification of the present Cascade Tunnel was accomplished in 1909. This eliminated the suffocating smoke which was driven by the prevailing west winds back into the tunnel ahead of the east-bound slow moving rains coming upgrade. This was the first section of main line to be electrified in the United States.

With millions of dollars being spent each year maintaining the old line, the Great Northern decided to push the construction of tunnel under Stevens Pass with a maximum elevation at the west portal of under 2200 feet. In 1928 surveying parties laid out a route under the pass 41,130 feet long, with a total rise west to east, of 500 feet, on a 1.6 per cent grade, beginning on the west slope at Scenic at 2380 feet elevation and ending at Berne at about 2850 feet elevation on the east slope.

The current is changed to 600

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Music News of the World

Ida Rubinstein's Dances

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

THE season of art patrons continues. After Mme. Beriza we have Mme. Ida Rubinstein. This magnificent patroness, to whom musicians owe such generous interventions and interesting enterprises, has just taken possession of the Opéra in order to give us a series of dance performances in which nothing has been spared to obtain a note of great luxury and sumptuousness. All the decorative part of these productions is extremely successful. It has been intrusted to a proved artist, the Russian painter Benois, who has already given us so many remarkable achievements. The choreography, intrusted to Mme. Nijinska, is much less aggressive than usual. She permits us to admire a very well composed but still insufficiently disciplined company of dancers.

The only mistake in these splendid evenings consists in having imprudently given herself, in each of the ballets, a part that she is really incapable of taking. Mme. Rubinstein, who, in the "Martyre de Saint Sébastien," gave us unforgettable plastic productions, makes the greatest mistake in considering herself a classical dancer and thus showing herself to the astonished public.

Bach via Honegger

Always anxious to prove herself up-to-date, Mme. Ida Rubinstein, who, in spite of everything, is a little bit behindhand in the contemporary artistic movement, thought it her duty to bring back upon the bills the names of certain musicians who, for some time, passed as the appointed representatives of advanced aesthetic. Thus she has had Schubert and Liszt orchestrated by Darius Milhaud, who has shown himself unequal to his task. She also commissioned from Stravinsky a ballet which he dedicated to the Muse of Tchaikovsky and which dumbfounded its hearers by its banality and inadequacy.

She was rather more fortunate with an orchestration of Bach that she had done by Honegger. The author of "King David" made rather an interesting experiment which consisted in giving the ancient Canticle the benefit of all the progress achieved in composition in 1928. The result was excellent. Executed in the Bach style, with the same frankness and good humor, this orchestration does not betray any of the author's thought. It places it on the contrary in the full light of day and makes it pre-eminently fitted to the choreographical ideal to which it has been submitted here in a ballet entitled "The Marriage of Psyche and Love."

Ravel's "Bolero"

But the gem of the collection was the "Bolero" of Maurice Ravel. Here, the success was complete. In a long Spanish dress, Mme. Ida Rubinstein could impersonate quite a possible Iberian dancer and Ravel's score is a brilliant tour de force. Ravel seems to have wished to make a sport of difficulty. He shows us a melodic phrase, simple in its supple windings, of Iberian accents, without rhythmical or harmonic novelty, a beautiful theme of choreographic folklore such as arises from between

the paving stones of Barcelona, Seville and Cadiz. This theme is repeated without modification nearly 20 times. Twenty times the orchestra performs a single da capo.

But, each time, the instrumental arrangement is changed. The timbre of the phrase is thus revised unceasingly and this way of changing the color gives the performance a variety and richness that defy all description. The whole ingenuity of

our classical rhetoric would be incapable of making us accept 20 rhythmic, melodic and contrapuntal variations on a theme of this kind. Ravel has the means not only of arousing right to the end an ever-increasing interest by repeating his theme 20 times like the motif of a frieze, demanding from the magic of color alone 20 changes of lighting which lead us, astonished, from one end to the other of this musical paradox. Never before has the dexterity of the author of so many exquisite works been so brilliantly proved. Having brought out this little marvel, Mme. Ida Rubinstein has a right to all the gratitude of musicians.

ALBERT SPALDING

From a Drawing by Violet Oakley
American Violinist Who Has Recently Toured Europe.

Ysit and Adam

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

PERHAPS the best function of any educational institution devoted to art is that of keeping its students amused while they do their teaching by the school and academies now exceed this office far more successfully than they did a generation ago. The student is less often shepherd along the path of mechanical obedience and is even encouraged to think and experiment for himself. Samuel Butler complained that at South Kensington and Heatherley's he learned to study but not to paint; and forthwith advised students: "Don't learn to do, but learn in doing." This maxim gives the clue to an excellent test of those public performances by students which are so prevalent at this season of the year and which also sometimes reduce the critic to wondering if it is the teacher, rather than the pupil, who is incapable of learning anything.

When the Academy of Chorographic Art announced three special matinees of "Ballets for the Repertory Theater," one's interest was at once aroused by the choice of composers—Bach, Beethoven, Respighi, Stravinsky, Liaooff, Scriabin, Debussy, Ravel, Arthur Bliss and rather

surprisingly Richard, son of Giles Parhamy, the sixteenth-century Cornish composer.

There was also a "Peter Pan" Suite by William Alwyn and some music composed in the modes of Ancient Egypt by Elsie Hamilton.

Ballet a Synthesis

Although the musician is the last to want the composer to become a servant of the ballet-master, he knows that, as a writer on modern music has put it, "In proportion as music and dancing abandon the isolation imposed by classicism, the more they tend to meet each other on a common ground." The modern ballet is a synthesis and it is essential to train students for the stage of Tagliani and Vestris, where the musician and the designer were about the same importance as the fireman or the dresser. Unlike many schools of dancing, the Academy of Chorographic Art (of which, it may be said, the writer previously knew little or nothing) proved by its performance that it pays no such homage to Rip Van Winkle. The scenes, diversions and a group of rhythmical studies were distinctly above the average and avoided those aesthetic eccentricities which in school performances are so usual that we have grown positively to expect them.

The most ambitious item was the least successful. Too long and big in scale for the accompaniment of a single oboe and harp, "The Scorpions of Ysit" was a capitulation to the artistically obvious—one felt tempted to ask in the Egyptian goddess' name: Why is it? But if there was no particular wherefore for this why, it must be remembered that in learning by doing the failure is more often profit than the success. Moreover, although the choreographic alphabet with charm and skill even if what she says is not always strikingly individual. One would have been interested to see her pupils' adventures in a territory which is almost the almost exclusive possession of Massine, Balanchine and Mme. Nijinska. For the rest, choreographers seem mostly to be aiming in each other's steps.

"Adam's" Opera

It would be invidious to single out for criticism any of those who contributed to a pleasurable afternoon, but no doubt all would join the writer in admiring the exceptionally beautiful arm movements of Ursula Moreton.

"Adam's" Opera, described on the program as a play with music by Clemence Dane and Richard Addinsell, is really neither a play nor an opera, but bits of both. One cannot imagine what the critic with a passion for labels will call it—perhaps an Oplayra? This diversity is further complicated by a courageous allegorical treatment of the Sleeping Beauty. In Miss Dane's version Beauty is awakened by the kiss of Adam, who has two friends, Tom Fiddler, a lover of Beauty, and Tom Tiddler, a lover of money and its power. In the second act Adam has set out on a mysterious journey from which he returns rather worried and the worse for year; and little wonder, for his pocket holds signed treaties which break down all barriers between the nations. Because he does not at once fly to Beauty's arms she goes off broken-hearted. Tom Fiddler then for his own purposes stirs up the people, who object to being benefited by idealists. Beauty, furious because her son, Love, has been taken from her, casts the first stone at Adam.

Finally, we see Tom Tiddler sitting on Adam's throne, with the result that everybody, including Beauty,

How the Guitar Has Won Back Its Ancient Dignity

By JOSÉ SUBIRÀ

Madrid

FERTILE in new musical ideas which cleared the way for the definite appearance of accompanied monody, the sixteenth century had, besides its religious, a secular expression which inspired a rich literature for the lute. This literature was scattered through Italy, Germany, France, The Netherlands, England and Poland. Between the years 1535 and 1576, for instance, a series of books with musical pieces for the "vihuela" written in numbers. The "vihuela" was an instrument resembling a guitar but similar to the lute in the arrangement of its strings. Milan, Narvaez, Mudarra, Valderrabano, Pisador, Fuenllana, Venegas de Henestrosa y Daza, authors of these works, bequeathed us "villancicos" (a kind of carol) "diferencias" (variations) romances, fantasias, dance airs, songs, etc., with accompaniments in chords or chords in arpeggio. Amongst these composers were professional musicians, distinguished gentlemen and worthy clergymen, who never gets tired of representing our time. For him he is the purest representative of the new type among contemporary composers, since the composer disappears behind his work.

Segovia

Segovia has been playing once more in Madrid after some years of absence. He is an artist of all time and we are inclined to think he is better than ever, even if he is not unsurpassable. He makes himself independent of the precious and does not surrender to prejudice. In one of his programs, for instance, he paid a tribute to Spanish national art by including what may be called the classical works of Sor and Tárrega, and some ultramodern pieces by Turina and Moreno Torroba; and to art in the universal sense by including a suite for the lute by Bach.

Segovia is making a powerful contribution to the regeneration of the guitar. He does not confine himself to inheritances from the past, or arranging piano pieces like those of Albeniz for his instrument, but definitely calls for pieces specially written for the guitar, by native and foreign composers. He has managed to add to his repertoire original works by Morena Torroba, (Sonatina, Castilian Sonata and one other) Turina (Sevilliana and Fanfanguillo) and Manén (Spanish), among Spanish composers. Carlos Pedrell, an Argentine, and Manuel Ponce, a Mexican, have also written sonatas for him, the latter having added body to his self-delusion, for however good is the personal and literary elements, yet its value is determined by the human quality it expresses. There can be no doubt that Stravinsky has succeeded in overcoming emotion in the works of his last period, which may be termed the output of his neoclassicism, but it is no less certain that, just because the emotional quality is missing, all that has been composed since his sonata for piano, with all its artistic details, cannot pretend to be lasting.

Rise of the Guitar

When the "vihuela," which was the aristocratic instrument per excellence, fell into disuse after its rapidly gained ascendancy, its musical literature was also soon forgotten mainly because it was written in numbers which were in the nature of a sealed and inaccessible book or a sealed and inaccessible book of the eighteenth century we find

the guitar waning in prestige and

regarded by many as the instrument of the uncouth, the common and the plebeian.

Those who still used it for their amusement were the enemies of delicacy and grace; in their hands the national, popular tradition which previously had attained prominence sank away, and the cultivated tradition ceased to be spread abroad as in the days of the "vihuela." In the salons its place was taken by the harp, the clavichord, and the violin.

In spite of this it did not altogether

lose its charm for society, because it always introduced a picturesque note.

Two good Spanish guitarists

stand out at the end of the eighteenth

century: Francisco Tárrega and the

Brigadier Moret.

In the first half

of the nineteenth century the best

guitar tradition was seen gathering

strength again—we may mention

Sors, Carnicer, Aguado, Tapia y Arcas. In the second half of the century we had Tárrega. And in the present day there are Andrés Segovia and the Catalans Llobet y Pujol, Sainz de la Maza, Fortea, etc.

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Hindemith's Chamber Concertos

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

Berlin

THE work of Paul Hindemith is strongly opposed to all that may be called Straussian. Certainly he has not yet obtained the great success on the operatic stage which he desired so ardently, in spite of the many attempts he has undertaken up to this time. He may be regarded as the most outstanding representative of the so-called "Neue Sachlichkeit," that is, the tendency to purify music from all the elements not deriving from its inner being. As such he is described and praised in a pamphlet by one of his greatest admirers, Heinrich Strobel, a musical writer who never gets tired of representing Hindemith as the greatest musician of our time. For him he is the purest representative of the new type among contemporary composers, since the composer disappears behind his work.

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Hindemith and Romantism

Paul Hindemith, though swimming in the same antiromantic current, widely differs from Stravinsky. His first romanticism is beyond doubt, and it is to be presumed that, in spite of all that he has done to overcome it, he has not succeeded in getting rid of it so completely as he pretends to have done. The constraint often makes itself felt through his music. He has written a series of chamber concertos with a solo instrument. They reflect his obstinate tendency to the "Neue Sachlichkeit," but they do not always attain their artistic aim. The greatest achievement in this respect was the Concerto for viola and chamber orchestra, which was first performed in Berlin, but was heard with the greatest success in Paris at one of the Koussevitzky concerts.

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Hindemith's Work

The achievement of André Segovia in preparing the way for a renaissance in the guitar does not stop here. He was the happy inspiration that distinguished modern composers should write sonatas in homage to those composers who loved or cultivated the guitar in the past: Schubert, Weber, Scherzer, Pagini and the like, among others. These are serenades by the Swiss, William Bastard, and Gustave Samazeul, a Frenchman. There is also a Fantasy by a Swede, Hugo Alfvén. Thus modern compositions for the guitar have an international and even an intercontinental character. The guitar predominates (that is to say works of considerable length).

Further Plans

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Excellent Dialogue

Neither the composer nor the producer knew what to make of Miss Dane's text, which includes some excellent dialogue and several very charming lyrics. Their treatment showed no intellectual or artistic grip of a big and difficult subject.

The composer uses nursery tunes pleasantly enough, but however un-sophisticated tinker, tailor, soldier, sailor and the rest may appear, the nursery atmosphere evoked by these tunes seemed quite irrelevant to the grim meaning which Miss Dane has read into the old fairy tale. Had such a chance been offered to Holst, we might have had an English pendant to Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Golden Cockerel," in which King Dodon goes to sleep with such astonishing results.

John Laurie, Adele Dixon and Marie Lloyd played well, but "Adam's Opera" needs a cast of singers who can act, not actors who cannot sing. It is because neither the music, production, nor performance of Miss Dane's work does it justice that one criticizes with regret that which one would much rather praise as coming from such an admirable and enterprising institution as the Old Vic.

Further Plans

To these works must be added those which have been written during the last few years by the other masters already mentioned—we may indicate in passing the happy adaptations of Carlo Cipolla's "La Cucaracha" which Llobet has been doing—and others, for example those written by the Spaniards Antonio José, Augustin Grau, the Uruguayan Broqua, the Brazilian Villalobos, etc. It will thus be seen what solid prestige the guitar has rightly gained, how wide is the scope the future holds for its literature, and that an instrument which was for some time regarded as little more than plebian has again achieved the aristocratic dignity which has always dwelt within it.

Buy a lifetime of piano satisfaction!

In his recent Concerto for viola and chamber orchestra Hindemith tries to revive an old instrument and to make it stand out from its environs. With all the respect due

Hindemith's Chamber Concertos

THE HOME FORUM

Fairy Tales of an Academician

CHARLES PERRAULT was a lawyer, an architect, a poet and essayist. He superintended the royal building operations of Louis XVI, he ordered the business affairs of the French Academy, he initiated a Battle of Books that raged for years in both France and England; but if it had not been for his versions of "Cinderella," "Bluebeard," "Puss in Boots," and other children's stories, his name would have had small chance of being remembered among the throng of glittering personalities that clustered around in Rue Soleil.

As a boy Perrault, who was born in 1628, was allowed an unusually liberal education for his time, partly because his father was a surprisingly progressive man. At college Perrault asked his teacher so many questions and disagreed so persistently with their answers that they had to admit him to the university when he departed with his father, taking with him one devoted satellite. The two lads, tasting the delights of vagabondage, drew up a scheme of education for themselves and to their great astonishment were permitted to carry it out.

The same impatience with formal education showed itself in the later career of Charles Perrault. Andrew Lang in an introduction to Perrault's "Tales" calls him a born Irregular. "He was a truant from school, a deserter of the Bar, an architect without professional training, a man of letters by inclination, a rebel against the tyranny of the classics, and immortal by kind of accident."

This accidental fame he won after he had finished what no doubt he considered his chief work. He had caught the attention of the mighty Colbert, Minister of Finance to Louis XIV, and had held several positions under him. During that association, while he supervised some of the public works, he suggested the peristyle of the Louvre, made designs for Gobelin tapestry, secured the admission of the children of Paris to the gardens of the Tuilleries, invented a balloting machine for the use of the French Academy, originated the famous salons for new members of that illustrious body, and wrote a panegyric of his own times called "Le Siècle de Louis le Grand." He was a born modernist and esteemed his own temperament more highly than the ancients, declaring that if Homer had lived in the time of Louis XIV he would have been a greater poet. Thus he called down upon himself the wrath of the classicists and roused the Battle of Books, which he probably thought was his greatest claim to distinction.

The displeasure of Colbert, which Perrault finally incurred, was due to other reasons and had a more lasting effect. He ventured to differ with Colbert once or twice, he rashly picked out a wife without consulting the arbitrary Minister of

A Sequel to Eden

Finance, and he found it advisable to give up public life for letters. In 1691 he published anonymously the first of his tales for children, "The Patience of Griselda." After that others came singly, and in 1697 they were collected under the title "Contes de ma mère l'Oye." On this thin little book rests the abiding fame of Charles Perrault. It is the "Tales of my Mother Goose" alone that reminds the child-loving world that Charles Perrault has had a three-hundredth anniversary.

Of course, Perrault did not invent his children's tales. They are as old as story-telling, one of the oldest of arts. They had been told to children by mothers and nurses for countless generations. A part of the folklore of many nations, they had been adorned and pruned, heightened here and expurgated there, until they had reached an oral form that thrilled the children of royalty and peasants alike. What remained for Perrault to do was to take the most delightful version that could find and perpetuate it on paper. Thus he wrote the story of Cinderella, the most perennially popular of all the story forms in the world; thus he wrote down "Riding-Hood," "Hop o' My Thumb," "Madams and Diamonds," and other tales.

Perrault did not invent even this delightful exercise of writing down folk tales. Fifteen years before his first venture in story-telling appeared, Mme. de Sévigné wrote to one of her friends that the whole court was much enamored of fairy tales. Three or four other writers preceded Perrault in rendering nursery legends into literary form. Because the reign of Louis XIV was a supremely artificial age, simplicity became fashionable. Anything naive and rustic was fascinating by contrast. Those who found it amusing to masquerade as painted and powdered shepherds and shepherdesses found it also amusing to read or listen to fairy tales. As a diversion for jaded tastes the fashion flourished a long time, almost to the days of the Revolution. Perrault's work is better remembered than that of his fellow narrators because he was wise enough and childlike enough at heart to tell his stories straightforwardly, as they were told by the common people, and added his comments in a tone of homely shrewdness rather than in one of literary romance. His was fortunate, too, in picking out the most enduring and lovable of tales.

The title that he chose had also a popular origin. It comes from an old French proverb to the effect that any incredibly yarn "belongs to the time when Queen Bertha spun." and Queen Bertha herself, part history, part legend, was known as "goose-footed Bertha" or "the Goose-Queen." Old editions of Perrault's tales bore a picture of Mère l'Oye spinning and surrounded by a crowd of children whom she is telling stories.

New Englanders have a tradition that Mother Goose belongs to them. They believe that she was Elizabeth, wife of Isaac Vergerose, or Goose, and that she lived in Boston on what is now Washington Street; that she recited jingles to her little grandchildren until her son-in-law Thomas Fleet, a printer, made a book of them. He called it "Songs of the Nursery. One Mother Goose's Melodies for Children. Printed by T. Fleet at his Printing House, Pudding Lane, Price 2 coppers." It bore on the title-page a picture of a goose with wide open-mouth.

There was such a book, but it was not printed until some twenty years after the appearance of Perrault's "Contes." The two books are not the same. The Boston book is made up of rhymes, Perrault's of stories. Both are inherited from different forms of folklore. The similarity in titles might be a neat jest on the part of the Boston printer, a kind of parody, if perchance he ever heard of the Frenchman's book. Both plain Boston printer and the marvelously curled and bewigged Academician were mere transcribers of material that goes back into the shadows of antiquity. The stories are rooted in the memory of people.

Perrault wrote partly to amuse a brilliant and flighty court, but almost by accident he stumbled upon a subject and a mode of expression that have made him famous. Perhaps he was naturally unconventional, genial and modest, and more genuinely fond of children than others who tried the same subject, he avoided the floridity, the artificial embroidery and super-refinement that would have made his versions as ephemeral as the others. His little book has been the source of countless children's books in a thousand different renderings and guises; the simple plots that he borrowed from the lore of peasant nurses have been elaborated into novels and plays for the adult enjoyment of many nations. Thus his name has lasted three hundred years.

W. K. R.

Comrades

You need not say one word to me, as up the hill we go,
(Night-time white-time, all in the whispering snow);
You need not say one word to me,
although the whispering trees
Seem strange and old as pagan priests in swaying mysteries.
You need not think one thought of me,
as up the hill we go,
(Hill-trail, still-trail, all in the hiding snow);
You need not think one thought of me,
although a hare runs by,
And off behind the tumbled cairn we hear red fox cry.

Oh, good and rare it is to feel, as through the night we go,
(Wild-wise, child-wise, all in the secret snow);
That we are free of heart and foot as hare and fox are free.
And yet that I am glad of you, and you are glad of me!

FANNIE STEARNS DAVIS, in "Myself and I."



Reproduced by Permission of St. George's Gallery, London

"Birds Among Fruit Over Running Water." From a Woodcut by Robert Gibbons.

Vorwärtsblicken

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ALLE Menschen haben die Ge-wohnheit, zurückzublicken. Vergangene Erfahrungen, freudige und traurige, versuchen sich auslöschlich im Gedächtnis festzusetzen und beanspruchen, die Zukunft nach der Vergangenheit zu bemessen.

Mrs. ROBERT GIBBONS was a Slade student, but it was while working at the Royal Central School of Art under the tuition of Mr. Noel Rooke, that he perfected himself in the technique of woodcut and wood engraving. In this field he has done work which bears the hallmark of perfect artistry. His woodcuts have the enduring merit of original beauty and of conveying quaint and exquisite fancies. He neither seeks nor finds hackneyed subjects, but pursues pathways into strange and unfamiliar vistas.

The poetic scene which is the subject of this print has its origin in an Oriental saying, in which Robert Gibbons found a motif after his own heart. From whatever angle you view the print it commands admiration. The formal composition keeps aloof from a naturalism which would be out of harmony with the lines that inspired it. First of all you notice the graceful white birds almost luminous against the velvety dark stems and vegetation, from them the eye wanders to the cascade falling into the placid stream, and it will next discover the half-hidden beauties of fruit and foliage, the bird aloft of its branch, and the barely discernible flowers in the black background. No wonder that this print is much sought after and is hard to find.

Mr. Robert Gibbons has other interests besides woodcuts. Together with some others he inaugurated some years ago "The Golden Cockrell Press," which has given to the world a number of very charming books, many of them decorated with his own woodcuts. He is just about to embark upon a long and adventurous voyage to distant isles, famous for their beauty—and what may we not expect to see when he returns?

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

A Small House Style Adapted to Climate and Tradition

By MARC N. GOODNOW

THIS resident of the eastern United States who has been accustomed to a compact two-story house sometimes finds it difficult when he visits California to grow accustomed to the one-story bungalow type of dwelling, with a rambling plan and, perhaps, several of its rooms on different levels. On first acquaintance it seems to be a waste of good space, entailing an unnecessary number of footprints.

As he begins to sense the peculiarities of the California climate and its effect on living conditions, however, he discovers ample justification for the house so planned. In fact, he soon realizes that it is only this type of planning that takes full advantage of those outdoor elements that make life in California different from that in other, less-temperate climates—sunlight, blue skies, ocean breezes, semi-tropical growth, the all-year greenery of surrounding gardens, and vistas of sunlit hills and valleys.

With the aid of the architect, the home builder in California has realized the good sense of including much more in his building scheme than merely brick and mortar or plaster or colored tiles. With so many qualities of physical beauty that may be enjoyed practically every month of the year, he naturally seeks to incorporate them in his dwelling by means of open porches, galleries, and an openness of planning that yields a high return in livability. One would be dull whose imagination did not respond to the appeal of such factors.

The world at large this type of house is still known as Spanish, because of its intimate relation both with the architecture of Spain and with the missions of California, founded by the early Spanish padres. And it still retains its principal Spanish characteristics, such as its plastered walls, deep door and window embrasures, its wealth of colorful tiles, low plastered chimneys, open beamed ceilings, and low-pitched roof of clay tiles.

Spanish House Adapted

But in the changing years the Spanish house in California has also changed. It has been adapted more intimately to modern living conditions in both planning and design. In many ways it is more pictorial than the original Spanish house: there is more texture and color in its interior and exterior wall surfaces, and more decoration with colored tiles, wrought iron and flower pots. There is a noticeable increase in the number and size of windows in the modern California house, but not necessarily less privacy on that account.

In fact, privacy is one of the noteworthy elements of such planning that largely enhances livability. The rooms open upon enclosed or sheltered terraces; they are placed in "U" shape around an open patio, paved or grass-grown, with a central fountain, perhaps, and colorful flower pots and decorative wrought iron grilles across the windows. The growth of automobile traffic in city streets has served to turn the inner precincts of the home for the enjoyment of rest and recreation away from public gaze and commotion.

Making the Most of the Furnace Heat

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS greatest loss of heat units often takes place at the heating plant itself, exclusive of the pipe system. There is no heating plant manufactured which is 100 per cent efficient in delivering the heat it produces in the places where it is wanted. The plant in the average home is very seldom more than 70 per cent efficient, and this is, of course, that one-half or more of the heat generated by the fuel goes up the chimney or is lost in other ways directly from the plant. The heat which escapes into the basement obviously does some good, but what ascends the chimney is a total waste. These losses cannot be helped, but the other 50 per cent of heat units can be prevented, if one knows how, from escaping out of the house until they have delivered their maximum of energy.

Some heat is lost by the piping from the furnace to the radiators, therefore attention must be given to these pipes. Where they are long and exposed to much cold, they should be covered with asbestos, even if they are steam or hot water conveyors. All pipes in a hot-air system must be carefully covered with asbestos paper, which should be renewed as soon as the old, material cracks or loosens from the metal. This kind of heating system, to be most effective, also requires a free air circulation, so that the cold air in every room can rapidly descend to the furnace.

Of course, a considerable amount of heat escapes at the windows and doors by conduction through the glass and the wood, while some leaks pass through cracks and ill-fitting sashes. Much of the heat lost through conduction can be retained by using well-fitting storm windows and heavy storm doors. Openings between the window and door casings and the walls should be sealed with putty and paint or plaster of Paris.

Filling in the Cracks

The surfaces of the outward walls also act as coolers in frigid weather, because wind and frost work into them. This should be prevented as much as possible by filling the cracks and holes with putty and paint and by nailing down tight all the loose sidings. When new buildings are erected, care should be taken to make the walls wind and frost proof by every modern method.

Old roofs with decayed shingles also admit cold air, and so do cracked ceilings. It pays well to re-shingle the roof of the residence when it becomes dilapidated, and the cracks in the ceilings can be filled with putty

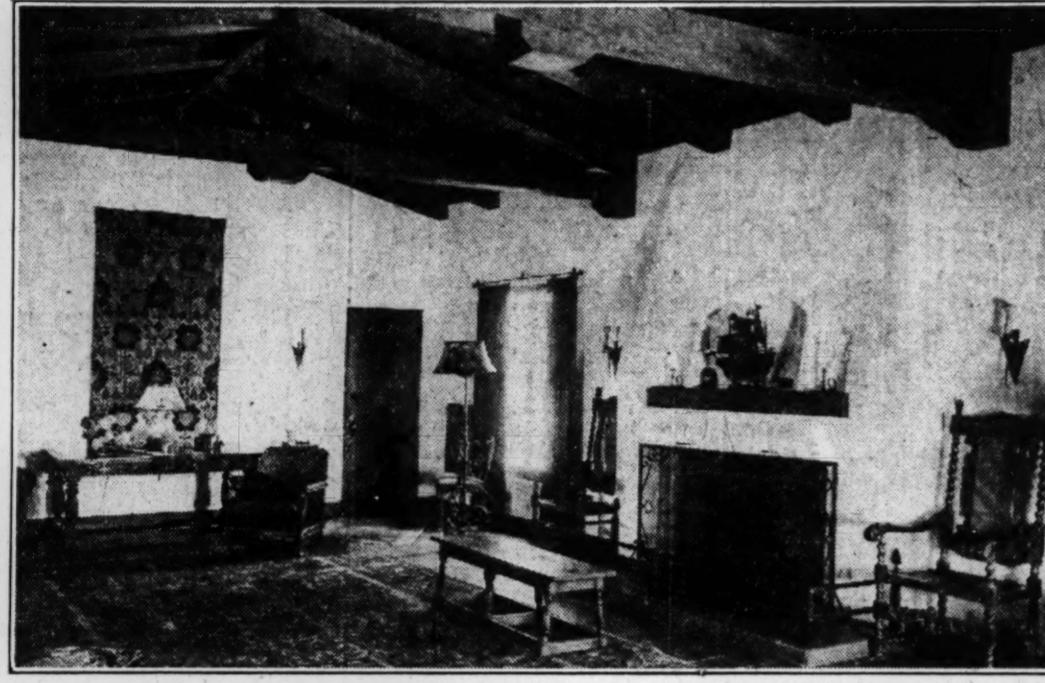


Spanish Characteristics Adapted to California Bungalow: Plastered Walls, Deeply Set Doors and Windows, Colorful Tiles, Low Plastered Chimney. Residence of Miss E. J. Abel.

monize with the decorative scheme of the room. The plasterer has evolved many interesting textures for the walls that lend their decorative value and also act as an agreeable foil for pictures and tapestries. The deep reveals of windows and doors are carefully molded around corners without a break in the plaster surface.

Then, of course, the tile-setter

values in the economy of space as well as in adding the element of convenience, and with no ill effect upon appearance. The narrow lot has been occupied more fully than before and an added element of privacy has been achieved for the house itself. Many a California patio now lies open to the sun, with a side or the rear of the garage forming one of its necessary walls. Or a greater area of garden space has been added to the site, to contribute its wealth



Interior Spaciousness Obtained by Raftered Ceiling, Simple Wall Treatment and the Absence of Wood Trim. Residence of M. P. Phillips. Joseph Kaiser, Architect.

eye. Textured walls radiate an expansive feeling and, with no trim to enclose them, the open archways or arcades fuse the rooms together rather than separate them.

In the California house free use is made of the art of the decorator and the plasterer. Ceiling beams may be stenciled in a rich design of Spanish or Oriental pattern, colored to har-

variety of Spanish or Mexican tiles of high color, set as baseboards, door or window borders, step risers or as decorative wall panels. Even the floor of red quarry tile is frequently spotted with decorative tile insets. These same tiles sometimes continue on out into the patio, forming a baseboard for the exterior wall or pillars, or becoming a background panel for the fireplace.

There are, of course, other decorative accents for both the interior and the exterior of the California house. Wrought iron for balconies, stair rails, window grilles, door knockers, electric fixtures and many other uses add native character and beauty because of its early Spanish origin and its gracefulness of line and workmanship. Wrought iron gates often take the place of a doorway in an interior arch between two rooms.

The farmhouse type of California house, of which there are a number of interesting examples, makes generous use of wood for balconies, railings, etc., with the foundation walls of monolithic concrete construction, that is, poured into a form or mold which hardens and forms a solid mass. Footings of ample size are requisite, to prevent undue settling of the building.

The basement walls may be either monolithic or of hollow masonry concrete. Concrete masonry walls are usually less expensive, it is stated by the Portland Cement Association, and just as satisfactory under ordinary conditions. Moreover, factory-made hollow concrete building units have the advantage of uniformity of quality and proportion of "mix." The hollow spaces in each block also form valuable insulation against dampness and cold.

Adequate Drainage

The character of the subsoil around the building must be taken into consideration. If it does not drain readily, a line of drain tile placed completely around the outside of the footing and carried to a

Planning a Dry Basement to Make Place for Playroom or Shop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE first operation in the construction of the new home—putting in the basement and foundation walls—is usually the item which receives the least thought of the inexperienced home planner. Changing conditions, however, make it highly essential that the portion of the building below grade be given careful consideration, as the superstructure. In fact, better results may be obtained when the two are planned jointly.

Where ground water conditions are severe, it is often a matter of economy to waterproof the basement walls. Two or more coats of cement plaster may be applied to the exterior surface of a concrete masonry wall as soon as the mortar joints have hardened. The owner should see that the surface is first thoroughly dampened. Double assurance would be had if the interior walls were similarly treated, though this is not necessary as a rule.

Another common method of wall treatment is to coat the exterior surface with hot tar, pitch or suitable asphaltic preparation, using a broom or fiber brush. Precaution should be taken to see that the surface is perfectly clean and absolutely dry before applying, to insure a perfect bond.

Where Masonry Blocks Are Used

Under normal soil conditions a wall constructed of monolithic concrete or of concrete masonry blocks is in itself able to keep out water and provide a perfectly dry basement, without waterproofing. Where masonry blocks are used, however, there is need to take special care in filling the joints of the blocks.

Having made sure that the basement of the "dream home" will be dry, the correct location of the extra room downstairs is to be determined. It will be more valuable, especially if the children are to play there, if located on the south side of the building, where the sun may stream through the windows. Convenient access to the stairway to the first floor is another important consideration, especially to avoid passing the coal bin or heating plant.

It may be possible to so locate the dormers that the snow which comes in one of the walls, which permits installation of a great open fireplace at relatively small extra cost. And what could be more desirable than a roaring fire of a cold winter evening when father and the boys are making merry in "their room?"

Concrete Is Popular

Concrete is almost universally used today in the United States for foundations and for basement walls and floors, or with the foundation walls are of monolithic concrete construction, that is, poured into a form or mold which hardens and forms a solid mass. Footings of ample size are requisite, to prevent undue settling of the building.

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Garden Work During the Winter Is Important—and Fun

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Cos Cob, Conn.

DURING the winter months the successful gardener will find that there are many tasks that can be done to benefit next summer's garden. January, being about halfway between autumn and spring, is a good time to inspect the gladioli corms and dahlias. Armed with a sharp pruning knife, the gardener who would have the best dahlia will give the tubers a little attention. Shrived and rotted tubers will be removed, and the large clumps divided. Since dahlias tend to sprout very early, they should be placed in a dark, cool spot. All loose husks should be removed from the gladioli corms. You will observe, while doing this, that there are many little "cormlets" clustered about the older corms. These should be removed from the parent corm and carefully saved. In the spring they can be planted in an out-of-the-way spot, to develop into blooming size corms. Some will mature in two years. Some will need little care other than division.

No garden is ever perfect. Each year there are changes to be made, and it is only by noting and making changes that the garden will approach perfection. The weak points of a garden show plainly enough in summer, when they aren't easily remedied. If these things are thought of during the first days of spring, the garden will be so much the better, and therefore give more joy and satisfaction to its maker.

Great care must be taken of the stored bulbs during periods of unusually cold weather. These bulbs must be placed in a cool place to prevent decay, but during unusually severe cold spells these cool parts of the cellar will be freezing.

In January the vanguard of seed catalogues will arrive. Many tradesmen's catalogues are really good, and deserve a place with gardening literature. Others, sadly enough, contain many pitfalls for the unwary. The pictures in poor catalogues are usually garish and not a little exaggerated. Candytuft, for instance, will be shown with slender stems supporting a surprising huge bloom. Good catalogues, however, are usually the best choice for the amateur.

The causes are subjecting them to too much water and too high temperature. The plants should be given all the water they demand, but no more. Excessive moisture from day to day makes them waterlogged. The reason is that it forces most of the roots out of the soil, so that the roots receive insufficient ventilation.

There are three simple tests by which a person may ascertain whether or not a plant needs more water. Tap the side of the pot with your fingers or with a knife handle, and if there is a hollow sound, the plant is in need of a little water. The surface is of a light color and has a tendency to crumble when pressed on, or if the ground turns into a powdery form when rubbed between the fingers, the plants need a little more water. The third test is that of slipping the plant, soil and all, out of the pot to determine the condition of the roots.

Nearly every public library contains a few books devoted to plants and gardening, and these are often rather neglected. By consulting a good book on gardening one can find many ideas that will prove applicable in his own garden. The Little Garden Series, edited by Little, Brown & Co., is both enjoyable and instructive, and contains many ideas valuable to those having small gardens. The Home Garden Handbooks, published by Macmillan, is another

group of small books. A. T. Deane & Sons Company, Inc., has also put out an interesting, readable set of garden books, of which a recent one, "City and Suburban Gardening," by Chesia C. Sherlock, is most helpful and delightful. Winter is the ideal time for such reading.

A Notebook
Anyone having a garden ought to keep a garden notebook. The notebook should be prepared before the first weeks of March, when the very first signs of spring can often be noted. Planting dates, bloomings, mistakes and lessons learned, and a paragraph or two written at intervals and describing the appearance and condition of the garden might constitute the subject matter of the book.

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Making House Plants Thrive

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THOSE who experience difficulty in making their plants grow luxuriantly should not be discouraged. Nobody has success with growing things because he is lucky, and there is no mysterious recipe for making them thrive. There are usually two chief reasons for failing with house plants, and the person who knows these causes and obviates them will have little difficulty in making them grow as they should.

The causes are subjecting them to too much water and too high temperature. The plants should be given all the water they demand, but no more. Excessive moisture from day to day makes them waterlogged. The reason is that it forces most of the roots out of the soil, so that the roots receive insufficient ventilation.

There are three simple tests by which a person may ascertain whether or not a plant needs more water. Tap the side of the pot with your fingers or with a knife handle, and if there is a hollow sound, the plant is in need of a little water. The surface is of a light color and has a tendency to crumble when pressed on, or if the ground turns into a powdery form when rubbed between the fingers, the plants need a little more water. The third test is that of slipping the plant, soil and all, out of the pot to determine the condition of the roots.

The best temperature for most house plants is from 60 to 65 degrees. This is too cool for the family, but the plants can be kept in a room which is used only occasionally. They will thrive there better, and when they are blooming, the cool air will keep the flowers fresh much longer. However, it must be remembered that no plants grow luxuriantly unless they get pure air and a certain amount of sunshine.

How Can a Picture Talk?

Do you remember...
what a thrilling moment it was when you heard and saw a VITAPHONE picture for the first time?

As you sat in the darkened theater and watched the screen actors come and go, and heard them talk as naturally as though they were actually present, you almost forgot you were in a motion picture house and thought you were enjoying a drama enacted on the regular stage. And when you realized where you were, you exclaimed, "Isn't it wonderful! I wonder how it is done!"</p

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Tall Clocks of England-1690 to 1778

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDEE

READERS of this page who live in America and who are collecting old-time home furnishings doubtless have a far greater interest in things of American origin than they have in similar objects from across the Atlantic. This is wholly natural, for early American cabinetwork is quite likely to be more closely associated with American ancestry and history, local and national.

Furthermore, many people find that they derive more pleasure from articles which they consider as purely American, if they are familiar with the English prototypes of these objects, whatever they may be.

With all-along-the-line increase in values of everything that may be called antique, it appears that the prices of fine old clocks have advanced possibly more rapidly than those of any other kind of furniture—it clocks can properly be called furniture. In point of age very, very few of American make are 200 years old. Rarely, indeed, does one come on the market which was made before the American Revolution.

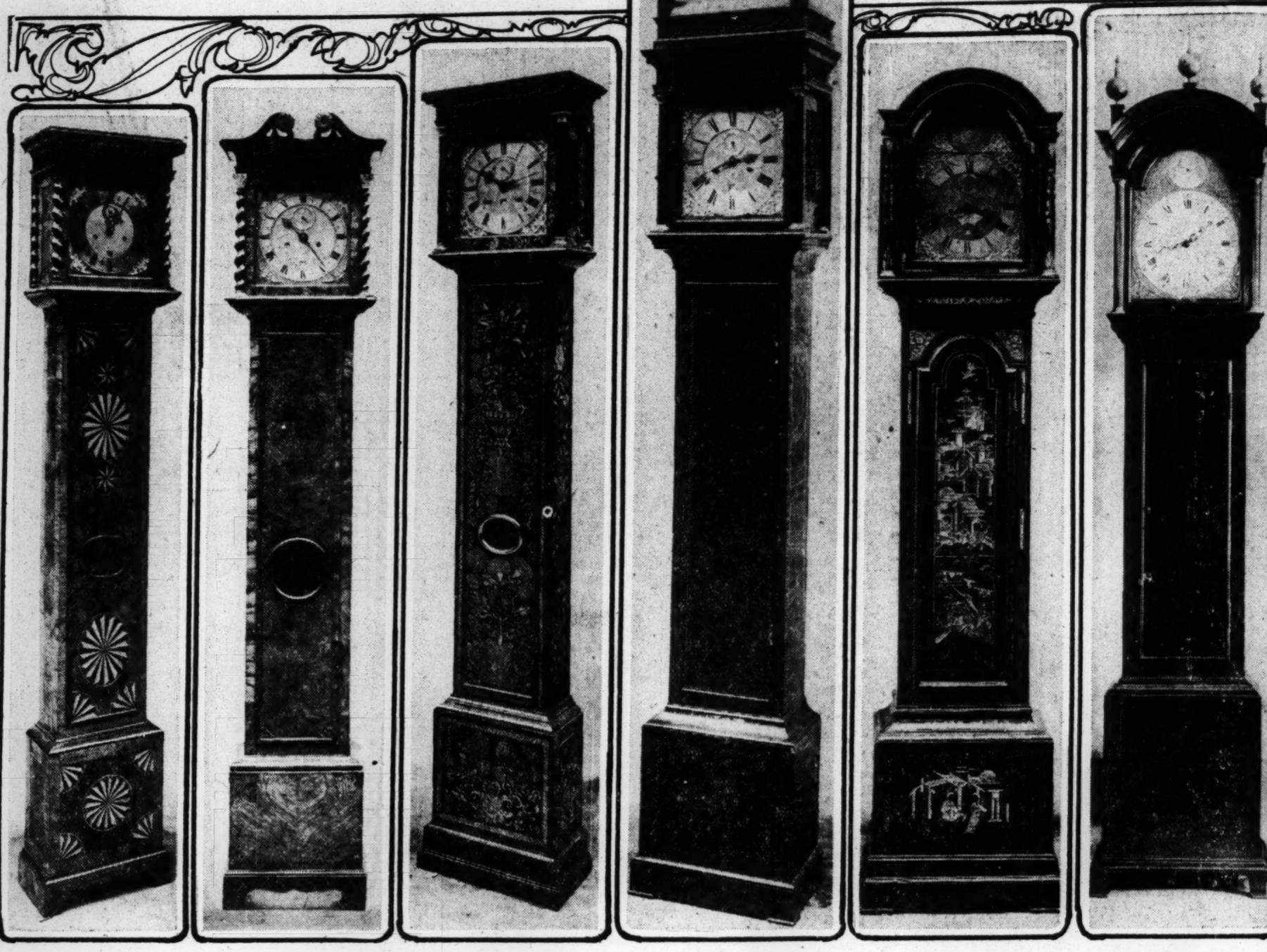
England Always the Background

In the early 1700's the colonists were getting almost all their clocks from England and it was some years later before those who advertised in Boston, Philadelphia and New York as clockmakers were doing more than repairing and selling. When they did begin to build as well as sell, they copied current English types as closely as their skill and their customers' means allowed.

This brings us to the inevitable connection of colonial types with those of the mother country. Before we can recognize the very earliest types of American origin we need to know what the English sort of the same age looked like.

"Tall case clocks" to use the term by which they were early known, first appeared about 1670 in England. The form of case was almost identical

The Three Clocks Below Date From 1690 to 1695. They Show Almost the Earliest Type of Case, Boxlike in Form, Oak, Veneered With Walnut, Often Decorated With Inlay or Marqueterie, Are Features of Note. Photographs From Arthur S. Vernay, Inc., New York and London



then with that of the first and third seen in the group illustrated here. The second clock differs little from its companions on either side except in its ornamented top and its bracket feet. The heights of these three range from 6 feet 6 inches to 7 feet, somewhat lower than the standards of fifty years later.

There are very few American-made clocks of these times. At present we recall having seen only two, one with a pine case in the Burnham House in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and the other in the Van Cortlandt Mansion, New York City. If any reader knows of or discovers others, it should be remembered that this is a rare and highly valuable type.

It should be remembered, also, that American makers adapted English patterns by greatly simplifying their details. Neither of the American cases mentioned are, however, made of plain wood which probably was painted originally. Our two earliest English examples show beautiful twisted columns in their bodies. The American ones referred to have modest turned columns in both cases.

It was a matter of considerable distinction in the early 1700's for a householder to have a timepiece of any sort, unless he possessed far more than the average property. Knowing this, we may realize that the simple paneled American cases which we have described carry as much importance in their design as the first three English clocks which are pictured here. The frank simplicity and sturdy honesty of these colonial heritages exert a strong sentimental appeal, although they are wholly lacking in either the aesthetic charm of richly grained walnut seen in Nos. 1 and 2, or the elaborate marquetry of No. 3.

Styles of Nearly 100 Years

In point of age the first three clocks illustrated fall close to the same date, the first two being placed at 1690 and the third at 1695. Their makers in order are Joseph Windmills, Thomas Tompson and James Clowes. All these names stand high, Tompson being the one of greatest fame.

The photographs from which our cuts were made show a portion of the famous Weatherfield collection of nearly 300 clocks. A few weeks ago Arthur S. Vernay brought half of that number to his New York galleries, where they were soon seized by eager buyers.

Makers of clock cases were not long satisfied with the models of their predecessors, as may be seen by the heavy-topped hood in No. 4. This was made about 1710, and bears the name of Daniel Quare. While its heavy top suggests the tendencies which prevailed at that date, it should not be assumed that every maker followed this or similar ideas. There was, however, a decided and general tendency.

Things More Familiar

About 40 years later came the richly ornamented piece at No. 5, dated 1750. Another London maker, Justin Villiamy, is credited with this shapely lacquered specimen. Quite aside from its decoration in the Chinese mode and material, its lines are particularly simple and pleasant. This is largely due to its arched dial, the molding lines above it being repeated in the paneled door below, a detail of design which is conspicuous in the furniture designed during the William and Mary and the Queen Anne periods. It still remains with us as a common feature of tall clock cases which has endured through many changes of popular taste in general design.

Only one maker not of London is represented in our illustration. "Made by Richard Comber, Lewes, 1778" is inscribed on the back of the movement plate of No. 6. No winding holes are seen on this dial, nor are they concealed by the lower frame of the hood. A peculiarity which involves numerous extra wheels in the works, this avoids possible chipping of the enameled dial, since brass was used in other cases a similar precaution was not necessary.

This late date brings us down to the time when American clockmakers were so numerous and so skillful that there came to be frequent importations from English competitors. William Claggett of Newport was an expert and prosperous maker for some years before 1750. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia is known to have been established as a maker in 1751, while many others less well known sold their products over limited areas. The Willard family of Massachusetts were conspicuous factors following the Revolution. Much individuality was shown in the clock cases from the hands of the different colonists and early federalists.

London Happenings Among Collectors

By "COLLECTOR"
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

GEORGE HEPPLEWHITE, who passed away in 1786, would, I think, have been a very much surprised man if he could have attended the London salerooms in the winter of 1928 and seen the almost fantastic prices realized by some of the chairs made after his design.

A set of 14 unassuming Hepplewhite chairs with shield-shaped backs was bought for a modest sum by a family in Guernsey, one of the Channel Islands, from a firm of London upholsterers in the year 1790. Then such chairs were still modern. The same set, when sold on behalf of a descendant of the original purchasers, recently brought over £150.

Four matched Hepplewhite fauteuils, or roomy armchairs belonging to Congress Cave of Richmond, realized £1000, the bidding for another similar set of eight armchairs rising to no less than £2300 before the hammer fell.

These figures confirm the confident prediction that London prices for Queen Anne and Georgian furniture this winter will eclipse all records.

A Professional on High Prices

What is the reason, the average amateur collector frequently asks, for the seemingly almost ridiculous high prices realized for eighteenth century English furniture?

The opinion of a famous English professional collector, who has had a lifetime's experience of buying and selling these pieces and has seen prices, particularly within recent years, soaring steadily, may serve to solve the mystery, partly at least.

He points out that these examples which realize such sensational prices are so-called "museum" pieces. The piece, that is to say, apart from the toning and mellowing influence of time, is in the same state and condition as that in which it left the maker's hands one and a half or two centuries previously. It has, further, never been French-polished, knocked about, or restored, and the compound interest on its original modest cost for, say, 150 years, would alone make it worth a handsome sum today.

The facts that, as in the case of the 14 chairs mentioned, there was a traceable "pedigree" in the form of the original owner; that the furniture was a matched set; that it bore the "cachet" of a well-known collection, and had withstood the searching examination of the experts of a famous London saleroom, would all contribute to the high price realized. So, too, would the beautiful silk Beauvais tapestry with which Countess Cave's four chairs were upholstered.

Pieces that have been damaged or restored, I may say, although often almost indistinguishable to the eye of the amateur from a perfect "museum" piece, are obtainable for only a fraction of the higher figures, possibly, on occasion, for 5 per cent.

When Hands Were Washed at Table

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Grandmother's Two-Cent Stamps

An aged resident of Plymouth, Devon, was a boy presented by his grandmother with a strip of three 1857 Newfoundland twopenny scarlet-vermillion postage stamps. The three stamps were among a small collection.

tion which he had put away in a drawer with some old papers 20 years ago and whose very existence he had forgotten.

He recently came across the three stamps whilst clearing out the old papers. The stamps, which have thus combined a face value of the equivalent of 12 cents, have just changed hands, after exciting bidding at a London public auction, for £600.

AU QUATRIÈME

A GREATLY ENLARGED COLLECTION OF 250

Antique Sardinian Rugs

TO AU QUATRIÈME'S collection of old Sardinian rugs have lately been added great numbers of rarely decorative and beautiful examples, more varied in interest than any even Au Quatricime has shown in the past. These charming old woven stuffs with their naive and whimsical figures, their unimaginably fresh, primitive colors, usually accented with black or combined with curious deadleaf browns, not only make fascinating wall hangings . . . especially in interiors of old Spanish or Italian furniture . . . but they may be lined to use as floor coverings. They are, of course, exactly right for the tiled floors of Florida houses and are especially decorative in front of the fireplace. Smaller examples, with lighter ground colors, are very beautiful on long Italian refectory tables or credenzas. These were originally made as coverings for marriage chests.

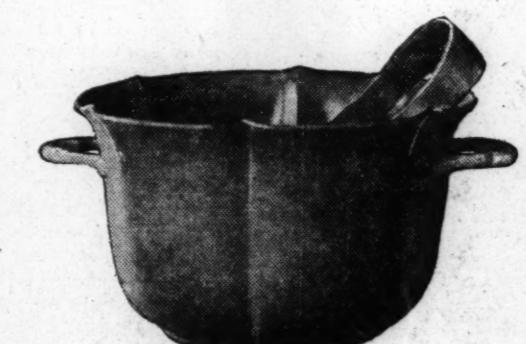
Woven in colored wools on a natural linen ground, the special technique employed gives to the designs a relief like that of embroidery. In both patterns and colors there is a childlike play of imagination that is perfectly irresistible. One large example is entirely covered in the most amazing fashion with black horses saddled in crimson, with birds, trees and wicked-looking foxes eating grapes; these also boldly silhouetted in black, but interspersed with gay splashes of crimson, green and violet. Another has a grape pattern in black and gray, centering about a large star-shaped figure in vermillion. Small star and lozenge patterns of mosaic-like delicacy and precision, and in brilliant or subdued colors, form the centers of many of the long runners, the borders abounding in bright奔geons of flowers and fantastic processions of mythical birds and beasts. One of the most remarkable of these has a center in a maple-leaf-like pattern in the most prismatic nasturtium yellows, azure, scarlet, olive green and violet, and is bordered with cornucopias, winged horses, strange little men with wings, peacocks and other most curious and fascinating devices.

Fourth floor, old building

John Wanamaker New York
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

PEWTER by POOLE

In homes where good taste is instinctive —where love of beauty reigns—you will find the soft lustre of Pewter by Poole adding richness and charm to room after room. Classic, modern and Early American designs.



Look for this trademark on the bottom of pewter pieces to identify genuine Pewter by Poole.



POOLE SILVER COMPANY, TAUNTON, MASS.

An Important Boston Auction

WELL-INFORMED collectors throughout the country have long known that Boston has for many years been the center of the antiques trade in New England. And the New England states are recognized as being the oldest source of eighteenth century American home furnishings.

Although New York City leads in distributing activity to ultimate buyers in this line, it is noticeable that their most important offerings are sold by the order of Boston dealers.

During the coming week those who are interested in colonial cabinet work of uncommon desirability or in many of the minor items used in home furnishings are to have an opportunity of bidding on such items at an auction right in Boston.

The collection to be distributed under the auspices of William K. Mackay Company, Inc., has been gathered during several years by one of the best known Boston houses, Flayderman & Kaufman, whose customers are largely dealers. This well-known house has handled early American furniture of the better sort for about 30 years.

The 450 lots which they offer during the two-day sale at Hotel Statler next week is fairly representative, in its high character, of this firm's reputation among dealers and collectors in general. This means that there will be very few articles offered which would not be acceptable to the most discriminating buyer.

Nearly every article which was used in furnishing fine houses of the late 1800's is represented by many examples. These are all furnishings from prosperous homes, mostly in mahogany, but a considerable number in maple and pine, original, without repairs or restoration, is the condition in most cases.

INTERIOR DECORATION

STUDY AT HOME

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Faculty of leading New York decorators.

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in every color and design

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Pasadena, California

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Jordan Marsh Company
Boston

Antiques
OLD SWISS &
FRENCH FURNITURE
H. THIERSTEIN
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Antiques at Auction in Boston
Early American Furniture
and Contemporary Decorative Objects
collected by
FLAYDERMAN and KAUFMAN

are to be sold at auction at
Hotel Statler, Boston
in three sessions:
January 10 at 2 P. M., 8 P. M.
January 11 at 2 P. M.

This is the finest collection of American Antiques ever offered at auction in Boston, having been selected with the experience gained in thirty years of dealing in the most desirable examples.
Exhibition Sunday, January Sixth, 2 to 5 P. M.
also January Seventh, Eighth and Ninth,
10 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Illustrated Catalogue Mailed on Receipt of One Dollar
Sale under the auspices of
William K. MacKay Company, Inc.
BOSTON, MASS.

-STOCKS SELL OFF SHARPLY AFTER RISE

Movement to Lower Level Considered Natural Correction

NEW YORK. Jan. 5 (AP)—The stock market displayed a complete reversal of form today, selling off sharply after an animated opening rally.

There was nothing in the day's news to explain the selling movement, which was generally described as a natural correction of a temporary speculative position.

Several early gains of 3 to 15 points were cut down or wiped out, and a number of issues sank 1 to 5 points below yesterday's final level.

The preliminary statements of the United States Stock monthly tonnage statement to be issued next Thursday indicate a gain of between 75,000 and 100,000 tons in December.

Announcement of a five-for-one split by G. G. Gould & Bros. was the only important business development of the morning.

After an opening bulge in each stock, Radio and Victor Talking Machine broke sharply on the news of the "new" four-for-one announcement of merger terms. Radio opened 15 points higher at 410 and then slumped to 384. Victor Talking Machine converted an early gain of 24 points into a loss of 4%.

Activity in the market was 265,000 and Curtiss from 153 to 149.

Fears of an early increase in Federal Reserve discount rates were stressed in several of the weekend meetings of the speculative leaders.

They were of the opinion that a higher rate would be necessary unless there was a marked reduction in speculative activity in the securities markets, and it was thought in some quarters that a rise in the discount rate would precede any chance here.

Motor stocks were under pressure on the theory that recent price cutting foreshadowed keenest competition among the leading manufacturers this winter, a condition in part true.

Comers also fell back sharply on liquidation by pools which had marked up several of these issues to new high records on the strength of the recent advances in the price of the red metal.

The closing price of iron and steel sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Activity was largely on the selling side in light early trading in the bond market today.

Convertible bonds were virtually the only issue to show a gain, although the market was neglected. Traders are

hopeful that an expected easing of money rates next week will revive interest in bonds.

Amonia, Comer, Tels, Internationals, Telephone, convertible 4% and Public Service of New Jersey 4%'s were among the more active issues. Rails were dull and neglected, with selling sending St. Paul 5s to fractionally lower levels.

Little interest was shown even in the foreign list, where investment buying caused some improvement earlier in the week.

CORN PRICES HAVE AN UPWARD SWING

CHICAGO. Jan. 5 (AP)—Corn took a decided upward swing in price early today and wheat soon followed. Blizzard conditions over a large part of the West, together with bullish advance in the price of hogs, gave an evident advantage to the buyers in the side of corn. Opening at 18 1/2 advanced, corn afterward scored material further gains. Wheat started 1% to 3 up, and later rose all around.

Other grain prices, provisions likewise gained upward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat,

March 1.33%, May 1.17%, July 1.17%.

① 18. Corn—March 38@.—May

30@. ② 31. July 32@.—Oats,

30@. ③ 31. July 32@.—Wheat

closed down by 1/2 to 1/4¢ per bushel.

Wheat closed down by 1/2 to 1/4¢ per bushel, corn at 34@ 1/2¢ net gain; oats 30@ 1/2 to 31¢ up, and provisions varying from 22¢ decline to a rise of 10¢.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Jan. 5, 1929. Last. High Low Jan. 5 Jan. 4

400 Ace. Ind. 20 20 19 19 19

400 Am. Brit. 100 100 100 100 100

500 Am. City Pow 64 64 65 64 64

5 Am. Gen. 75 75 75 75 75

50 Am. Pneu pf 18 18 18 18 18

110 Am. Tst. 186 186 186 186 186

200 Amoskeag 23 23 23 23 23

25 Anaconda 125 125 125 125 125

100 Am. Pet. 20 20 20 20 20

200 Am. Steel 100 100 100 100 100

200 Am. Zinc 100 100 100 100 100

250 Anconite 125 125 125 125 125

400 Ans. Ind. 125 125 125 125 125

400 Ans. Min. 125 125 125 125 125

400 Ans. Oil 100 100 100 100 100

200 Ans. Steel 100 100 100 100 100

200 Ans. Zinc 100 100 100 1

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

ILLINOIS HAS FAIR OUTLOOK

Basketball Squad Has an Easier Schedule This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—"Prospects for the 1929 basketball season are just fair," says Coach J. Craig Ruby, referring to the University of Illinois' schedule in the Intercollegiate Conference. The Illini opens its "Big Ten" race with Purdue at Lafayette, Ind., on Jan. 5.

The basketball season depends upon the breaks," the Illini coach continued. "Last year the team at this stage of the season looked as good as it does now, but ineligibility and other things took three men off the squad and then we lost 300 minutes of experienced players you lose a lot of coaching time."

"We have an easier schedule this year than last. We dropped University of Wisconsin, northern Michigan, and University of Iowa, all of which have good teams this year, and picked up University of Minnesota, University of Chicago and University of Michigan, which, on paper at least, are among the lower teams of the Conference."

No Long Road Trips

"Then, too, we have no long road trip this year to upset the training season. We didn't lose many good candidates by graduation."

In the non-Conference games played, Coach Ruby showed an inclination to lead his team to victory, the more so, as long as the opponents passed the Illini. In the Bradley Polytechnical Institute victory and the one over Lombard College the Illinois coach changed men only after obtaining an unsatisfactory advantage.

The victory over the University of North Dakota the same team that started for Illinois finished the game, a basket in the last 50 seconds of play, giving the Orange and Blue a 28 to 27 triumph.

J. D. How '29 will be a better player this season, according to Coach Ruby, because of his greater experience. How was one of the regular forwards on the Conference.

At the other forward position Ruby has been playing C. B. Harper '31, a member of last year's freshman squad.

It was Harper's follow-up shot on his attempt from the center of the floor that gave Illinois the one-point victory over North Dakota.

Capt. E. F. Dorn '29 will play the same position that he did last year. Because of his stature Dorn starts the game at a guard position and allows one of the two players to jump at center. After the tip-off the Illini leader plays the offensive with How and Harper.

Mills Returns

D. R. Mills '30, an outstanding guard on last season's quintet, and a member of Coach Robert C. Zuppke's championship football eleven, is back to take his place on the line of the defensive positions. Mills is a good dribbler and a fair shot from the floor.

E. H. May '31 jump center for the Illini, and then falls back to play the guard position for most of the game. Mills played right into his jumps and is a fair defender.

In May's tip-off after North Dakota had taken a one point lead in the last minute that enabled Harper to secure the ball and score the winning basket.

Other officials on the Illini staff this season: A. R. Solyom '20, R. C. Greene '29, H. R. Hill '31 and C. D. Gamble '29. Gamble, Solyom and Greene have all seen action in other seasons. The Illini's coaches are as follows:

JAMES P. COOPER, University at Lafayette, Ind.; S. Edmunds, University at Champaign; 12—Ohio State University at Columbus; 13—University of Michigan; Ann Arbor; 14—University of Chicago; 15—University of Minnesota; 16—University of Michigan; 17—University of Indiana; 18—Purdue University at Champaign; 19—University of Minnesota at Champaign.

SOUTH AFRICA NAMES CRICKETERS FOR TOUR

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—(By the Canadian Press)—The cricket team South Africa will send to England next week were announced as follows: H. Dean, captain; H. Taylor, C. Vincent, J. Christie, H. Cameron, F. Vandermerwe, B. Mitchell, S. de Klerk, G. du Plessis, W. J. Stoeck, E. S. Dalton, and R. C. Cattell; Natal; D. Morkel and H. Owen Smith; Western Province; A. Ochse, Eastern Province; N. Quinn, Griguan West, and S. Steyn, Western Province, respectively.

If the South African Board of Control agrees to send a sixteen-player team, A. Bell, Western Province, will join the team.

H. Taylor, who captained the South African team to England in 1924, said Friday that the team with the best fielding side that has ever left South Africa and is exceedingly well balanced.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

St. Xavier 35, Georgetown (Ky.) 20. Indiana 42, Missouri 29. Morningstar, 10, Nebraska, Wes. 29. Luther 20, St. Mary's 10. Kenyon 14, Illinois 10. Loyola 28, St. Louis 26. Wooster 38, John Carroll 21. Oregon 31, Stanford 29. Nebraska 42, Colorado Col. 24. Lawrence 32, Hamline 31. Washington 31, Grinnell 25. St. Louis 26, De Paul 24. Superior Tech's 37, Marquette No. 16. Ohio Wes. 32, W. S. Teachers 34. Princeton 32, Cornell 22. Crescent A. C. 33, Princeton 19. Westminster 18, Groves City 18. Waynesburg 20, Carnegie Tech 28. Fordham 26, Colgate 22. Johns 35, Niagara 18. Springfield 48, East Stroudsburg 38.

GIANTS TO TRY OUT COLLEGIAN

COLUMBUS, Miss. (AP)—Another University of Alabama baseball star will be given an opportunity to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Sammie W. and Luke Grant Gilreath, J. R. Stephen, and others, it was learned here when John McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, signed a five-year contract report Feb. 21. Steph is a shortstop and Grant Gilreath, old, he expected McGraw's attention last spring. He is tennis champion of the University and also is considered one of the best athletes ever developed there.

REINHART SENT TO HOUSTON

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Arthur R. Reinhardt, left-hand pitcher, has been released on contract to the St. Louis Cardinals. Reinhardt had been with the Cardinals since 1926, but was traded to the Texas League reserves at Houston. The addition of Reinhardt to the Houston pitching staff has been considered a good move for the loss of W. A. Hallahan, whose the Cardinals recalled.

Leads a "Big Ten" Quintet



CAPT. ERNEST F. DORN '29
University of Illinois Basketball Team

City A. C. Is Still Leading Class B

Team Meets With Unexpected Opposition From the Tailenders

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	W	L	For	Ags	Pts
N. Y. Athletic Club	5	1	25	17	823
Harvard Club	4	1	24	11	809
Yale Club	3	2	20	15	790
Harvard Club	2	2	17	17	690
Montclair Athl. Club	3	1	15	19	660
Short Hills Club	3	2	23	19	500
Yale Club	2	3	18	18	490
Princeton Club	2	4	17	18	400
Princeton Athl. Club	2	4	17	18	390
Park Ave. Athl. Club	4	6	36	36	900

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The squash tennis players resumed competition after the holiday recess in the Class B section of the Metropolitan team championship, Friday, when the sixth round was completed.

The City College polo team emerged victors in the water polo contest which followed, by a score of 31 to 26, in spite of a rally by the visitors in the last few moments of play, that scored 15 points and brought them within a single goal of tying the score. The

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS	
Florida	
ATLANTA <i>(Continued)</i>	Georgia
McGEE & FULLER BEAUTY SHOP 64½ Whitehall St. Wa. 7874 108 Forsyth St., N. W. Wa. 1070 Experts in All Branches of Hairdressing Work	ATLANTA <i>(Continued)</i>
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The STAR LAUNDRY FAMILY WASHING ROUGH DRY ECONOMY Bay and Barnard Streets Phone 2405	Detroit News : Let him play with his mud pies and he'll probably grow up and be a great halfback on rainy Saturdays.
RICHARDSON'S FLORIST Bull and Liberty Streets, Savannah, Ga.	Norfolk Virginian-Pilot : Politics makes strange bedfellows, but too often it is the voters that go to sleep.
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POLLOCK AUTO TOP CO. Established 1906 AUTO TOPS, CURTAINS, SEATS and SEAT COVERS Telephone 5471 240 Montgomery St., near Liberty St.	Arkansas Gazette : The crank's day of usefulness is rapidly closing. Nowadays, most things are started with a push button.
MORRIS SHOE REPAIR SHOP 16 WEST BROUGHTON ST. Expert Shoe Repairing All Work Guaranteed	Goshen Democrat : In this day of labor-saving devices, why doesn't someone invent a self-renewing note?
FRIENDLY CAFETERIA "The House by the Side of the Road" 14 E. BROUGHTON ST.	Verbal : In speech the vernacular is the mother tongue, the native speech, the language indigenous to the country of one's birth. By extension it is taken as the speech characteristic of a particular city, town, or further, of a particular trade, business or profession. As an adjective, the word may mean originating or pertaining to a certain country, whether native to the speaker or not.
OVERWORKING THE CAN OPENER Six billion cans of food are estimated to be consumed every year in the United States.	Dr. Ralph W. Sockman : It is legitimate to recognize that sane religion does tend toward health, happiness and prosperity.
Hutchinson News : A use has finally been found for horses. They can be exhibited at the fair.	Sir James M. Barrie : "All sorts of things seem so easy to me until I read clever works about them."
Burma : Burma is the largest province of British India, having an area of 237,707 square miles.	Robert E. Lewis : "No people can be self-determining unless spiritually independent."
Knickerbocker Press : Is the raccoon coat one of the things that make higher education so high?	Herman Muller : "Among all peoples the masses are in favor of the repudiation of war."
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Unprinted Book
A book owned by an old French family is considered to be one of the most curious books in the world, since it is neither written nor printed. The letters are cut out on vellum, interleaved with blue paper, so that it is easily read.

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Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: Politics makes strange bedfellows, but too often it is the voters that go to sleep.

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Verbal: In speech the vernacular is the mother tongue, the native speech, the language indigenous to the country of one's birth. By extension it is taken as the speech characteristic of a particular city, town, or further, of a particular trade, business or profession.

As an adjective, the word may mean originating or pertaining to a certain country, whether native to the speaker or not.

In Scotland an assize, or jury, consists of 15 men. Its verdict need not be unanimous, but is given by the majority.

4. In what country is the Senate considering a bill that would make a 10 per cent tip obligatory? *World's Great Capitals*.

5. What will injure rayon garments more than washing? *Household Arts*.

6. What is the measure of true greatness in a man? *Quotation for Today*.

7. What is the root meaning of "benignant"? *Word a Day*.

8. How does the proprietor of a restaurant in Boise, Idaho, observe Christmas? *Sundial*.

9. What is the difference between a politician and a statesman? *Sayings*.

10. Who are eligible to membership in the Caterpillar Club? *Odds and Ends*.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What means do the Communists openly advocate in overthrowing the present social order? *Editorial*.

10

2. Why are more than 14,000,000 voters said to be unrepresented in the last presidential election in the United States? *News Section*.

10

3. What great work is being done by the Clarke School for the Deaf? *Educational*.

10

4. In what country is the Senate considering a bill that would make a 10 per cent tip obligatory? *World's Great Capitals*.

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10. Who are eligible to membership in the Caterpillar Club? *Odds and Ends*.

10

In Lighter Vein

Mistaken Identity

The following incident is told on herself by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in England:

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors as to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Who Will Imitate Hoover?

TO MORROW Mr. Herbert Hoover, debarking from the battleship whereon he has carried tidings of peace and good will to Latin America, is expected to proceed to Washington and take the initiatory steps for the formation of the administration that will go into power March 4 next.

Probably he has asked himself—certainly many reflective citizens must ask—why should he be thus called to the most powerful political position in the whole world? The great popular and electoral vote which put the stamp of approval upon his candidacy was not the reason for his elevation, but merely part of the mechanics for accomplishing it. The activities of professional politicians in his behalf were almost negligible. Even his own work, admirable and highly constructive as it was, in the Department of Commerce added only slightly to the popular demand for his selection. It is probably true that had the Republican Party—perhaps had either party—seen fit to nominate him in 1920 he would have been elected then as triumphantly as he was last November.

In 1914 few Americans had even heard of Herbert Hoover. He had no record of public service, and his business activities had kept him much outside the confines of the United States. But six years later hardly any American name was better known than his, and his widespread popularity deeply disquieted politicians who sought a more pliable and less independent leader for their party.

The reason for this sudden rise to prominence is not hard to discover. In a moment of great public excitement and perplexity Mr. Hoover undertook what would seem to many a task beneath their dignity. He set himself to gather up and return to their owners the countless trunks, bags and other containers of personal belongings left behind them by hosts of American tourists as they fled from the rising flames of war all over Europe. Hoover went at the job in a characteristic fashion. He was not content, after the way of many rich men, merely to contribute his money and let someone else do the work. He made it his personal business, traveling all over Europe when travel was most uncomfortable and even dangerous; cajoling public officials at a time when military autocracy was the rule and complete indifference to the troubles of civilians the practice, and getting personal property carried on railroads which had practically abandoned all functions save the carriage of war matériel.

Tens of thousands of men and women of slender means, when war had robbed them of the anticipated pleasure of foreign travel, saw at least their personal belongings salvaged through the unselfish efforts of an individual of whom they had never before heard. This job well done led to the direction of the commission for the relief of Belgium, and that in turn to the colossal and world-wide activities of the American Relief Administration. Long before the Treaty of Versailles was consummated Hoover was known all over the United States as the outstanding American figure in all endeavors to alleviate misery and to re-establish conditions of peace, order and human content in the regions ruined by the war. It was this record, rather than any political activities, which impelled the American people to demand his elevation to the Presidency.

The story is an old one, widely known. It would not be worth the retelling here except as it arouses reflection. There are other issues, not so world-wide, perhaps, but still of great national importance, in which may lurk the possibility of a future Presidency for the man who, now in private life, will bring to their settlement the intelligence, the energy, the self-sacrifice manifested by Mr. Hoover in his wartime activities. There are issues before the Nation with which politicians are showing themselves unable to cope. There are questions requiring elucidation through nation-wide inquiries which only men of wealth could finance, or men of great independence of thought and force of character direct. The way is open now, probably always will be open, for men to parallel the Hoover record. The Nation will acclaim anyone who shall tread that path.

Mr. Gilbert Reports

SSEYMORE PARKER GILBERT's report on Germany's reparation payments, synchronizing with his visit to the United States, derives additional importance from the fact that the commission of experts is about to meet to determine how a more permanent settlement of a problem which has agitated Europe, and indeed the United States, for ten years can be effected. It forms excellent material to lay before the commission, for the evidence of Mr. Gilbert must be listened to with special respect. But it would be unfortunate if it were regarded as dictating, in the smallest degree, the conclusions of the commission. The experts cannot properly fulfill their task unless they receive full freedom to examine the situation in every aspect. One of these aspects is Germany's capacity. It is a vital question which cannot be begged in advance if the decisions of the commission are to possess validity.

It is not, therefore, as a dogmatic affirmation, but as valuable testimony, that the document

signed by Mr. Gilbert must be received. Nobody has been more insistent on the necessity for readjusting and completing the provisions of the Dawes plan than the American Agent-General for Reparations. It is his influence which has induced Raymond Poincaré, Winston Churchill and Dr. Gustav Stresemann to agree on the appointment of a commission at the moment when they were doubtful whether a fresh consideration was opportune. Germany expects some reduction of its liabilities. France expects some commercialization of its credits. In these circumstances the result of this expression of opinion of the most authorized personage, that Germany can well support the annual charge of 2,500,000,000 marks, may be decisive. France is jubilant, while Germany is critical.

Recent speeches of Germans leave no doubt that strong hope is entertained of a lightening of the reparations burden by a revision of the Dawes plan. It follows that it is exceedingly disagreeable for them to be informed by Mr. Gilbert himself that the present annuities are not excessive. Their arguments are that they have hitherto met their obligations because of sums advanced by the United States, about 9,000,000,000 marks in four years. It is obvious, however, that these borrowings will never have to be reimbursed in large sums without counterpart, and in the meantime the industrial, commercial and financial situation of Germany will be consolidated. The deliberate declarations of Mr. Gilbert are eminently convincing.

Why, then, it may be asked, since the arrangement made in virtue of the Dawes plan is working well, and German reconstruction proceeds in harmony with the general reconstruction of Europe, should there be a fresh inquiry? Mr. Gilbert is careful to answer this question. His answer may not tally with those which France and Germany would give, but Mr. Gilbert must be regarded as an impartial authority. Hitherto there has been no definite fixation of German liabilities. The number of annuities is unknown, and though a nominal capital debt was agreed on in 1921, nobody takes it seriously today. The Dawes plan was provisional, and it was always intended that, when stability was achieved and sufficient experience acquired, there should be a further settlement by common accord of Germany and its creditors. There is still incertitude which cannot be removed until Germany knows precisely what she must pay and the allied creditors know precisely what they will receive. Read aright, Mr. Gilbert's report is extremely encouraging, and since the American agent points the way to a settlement, it is logical that the economists and the Government of the United States will co-operate to the full extent of their powers in such a settlement.

Nicaragua: Its President, Its Canal

GEN. JOSÉ M. MONCADA took the oath of office as President of Nicaragua on New Year's Day under propitious and important circumstances. Propitious, because the populace of Managua witnessed the unprecedented spectacle of a retiring Conservative President sitting side by side in the same carriage with a Liberal President-elect, and important because President Moncada in his inaugural address placed his Government on record in favor of a Nicaraguan canal.

The question of such a canal is of course the most important in the length and breadth of Nicaragua's internal and external affairs. Furthermore, it has come to be among the most important questions in the foreign relations of the United States. The Nicaraguan route might have been the original transoceanic canal had not a group of investors in the old French Panamanian Canal Company formed too powerful a lobby in Congress, and ever since then it has been a factor in molding American policy in the Caribbean. Both Great Britain and Japan have at one time or another carried on negotiations with the Nicaraguan Government for a canal concession, and just before William Jennings Bryan secured it in perpetuity for the United States in 1914, Kaiser Wilhelm made a secret bid for the coveted route. The canal was cited by President Coolidge as one of his reasons for such vigorous intervention in Nicaragua in 1927, while more recently a bill has been introduced in Congress by Walter E. Edge (R.), Senator from New Jersey, having for its purpose a survey and a small appropriation for the beginning of construction of such a canal.

Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, is a strong supporter of this bill. In fact the State Department has already begun to clear the diplomatic ground for construction of the canal by asking Costa Rica what rights it would demand for interference with navigation on the San Juan River which is an integral part of the route. The construction of the canal would entirely solve the State Department's problem in Nicaragua, where it is now faced with its promise to withdraw American marines at the possible risk of another revolution. With a canal under construction or even a survey under way, the State Department could find the retention of troops necessary and justified.

The canal would equally solve Nicaragua's economic troubles. The expenditure of approximately \$1,000,000,000 in one small country would make Nicaragua the most prosperous republic in Central America.

There appear to be two arguments against the building of the Nicaraguan canal, and one of these is very important. In the first place, the canal is not at present needed. Figures just published by Maj.-Gen. M. L. Walker, the Governor-General of the Panama Canal Zone, show that the Panama Canal is by no means operating at capacity and that for an infinitesimal fraction of what a new canal would cost, it can practically double its capacity. At present the Panama Canal operates only twelve hours a day. After sundown no ships enter its locks. The Suez Canal, on the other hand, operates night and day. A project is now under way to store additional water to permit the Panama Canal to be operated twenty-four hours a day.

The second argument against a new canal through Nicaragua is the military one that two canals are more difficult to defend than one. War Department strategists now believe the Panama Canal to be impregnable and they are not convinced that the same would hold good regarding two canals.

Since Congress is faced with a mass of urgent legislation, it is probable that the Edge bill

will not pass at this session and that there will be an opportunity for full discussion before definite action is taken regarding the proposed Nicaraguan canal.

Consider the Decimal Point

IN URGING the adoption of metric weights and measures in the United States, the Metric Association, at its meeting with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, renewed its plea for a system which has gained more than casual recognition in America. Use of the metric system was legalized by Congress in 1866 although there was no thought at that time of having the meter, gram and liter replace the English standards. During succeeding years the metric units found their way into the Government service and are now used for certain purposes by the War Department, Navy Department, Air Service and Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Statistics presented at the metric meeting show that nearly 75 per cent of the larger manufacturers in the United States use both the metric and the English systems, while in 20 per cent of these factories the metric system predominates. In almost all fields of natural science metric units are the accepted standard. No student in the American schools can complete a physics or chemistry course without becoming familiar with them. In twenty-one states grammar school arithmetics offer metric problems.

Adoption of the metric system by the United States and Great Britain, the only two countries where it is not in use, faces a major consideration in the difficulties attendant upon discarding a method already in vogue. The legislation recommended in the United States by the Metric Association would require its use only in merchandising and commerce. Adoption by manufacturers and industrial plants would follow as a matter of course, its proponents believe. The fact that fifty-five nations have adopted the system since it was first established in France in 1799 indicates that the difficulties of making the change are far from insuperable.

The "Wonder-Child" of Music

THIS "wonder-child" of music always has constituted a serious problem to those responsible for him. Some "prodigies" have attained distinguished places: Mozart, Liszt, Josef Hofmann. But more, through too early exploitation of their talents, have so suffered artistically that their names have never even been entered in the geographical dictionaries.

Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Menuhin appear to be setting an example to all parents of "wonderchildren." Their son, Yehudi, is probably the most remarkable child violinist of the present period. Now twelve years old, he has made extraordinarily successful appearances, in the last two years, in Paris, New York, San Francisco. But these performances have been few, and at long intervals. After his first New York appearance, a year ago, the family left at once for San Francisco. Yehudi's father explained in a recent statement: "This time again, as after Yehudi's triumphant appearance in Paris, the same principle was rigidly adhered to—no more public engagements for at least ten months! We have lived up to this principle without yielding to any temptations, although enough engagements were offered during this period to make us rich within three or four months; instead, we borrowed a little to supplement our funds in order to square our budget."

Why, some may ask, this self-denial by the parents, these long periods of seclusion for the boy, when he has already won the praise not only of the public but of the critics? Because, his parents doubtless would reply, it is desired, not that he stop with his present success, but that he go on to new achievement, artistic as well as popular. Yehudi without doubt is a genius of the violin; but there is yet room for growth, and growth demands arduous practice, study along broad cultural lines, and also normal boyish recreation. Consider how wisely these have been provided for Yehudi. Besides Louis Persinger, his violin teacher, the three Menuhin children have seven instructors. Each teacher comes to the home two to four times a week, and the parents act as "directors, advisers, substitutes and playmates." The studies include piano as well as violin playing, harmony and counterpoint for Yehudi, English, French and German, arithmetic and history. The parents, these long periods of seclusion for the boy, when he has already won the praise not only of the public but of the critics? Because, his parents doubtless would reply, it is desired, not that he stop with his present success, but that he go on to new achievement, artistic as well as popular. Yehudi without doubt is a genius of the violin; but there is yet room for growth, and growth demands arduous practice, study along broad cultural lines, and also normal boyish recreation. Consider how wisely these have been provided for Yehudi. Besides Louis Persinger, his violin teacher, the three Menuhin children have seven instructors. Each teacher comes to the home two to four times a week, and the parents act as "directors, advisers, substitutes and playmates." The studies include piano as well as violin playing, harmony and counterpoint for Yehudi, English, French and German, arithmetic and history.

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The city dweller is likely to stop amid the clangor sometimes and reflect that silence is indeed golden—noise can be purchased with a silver coin, but to get silence in large quantities requires gold.

Those golf clubs that participated in the hundred and forty-two-million dollar tax rebate in the United States must feel something like the man who has just made a hole in one.

That sea captain who, on his first vacation in nine years, went on a transatlantic voyage can shake hands with the postman who, on his day off, takes a nice brisk walk.

Constructed of doors taken from wrecked buildings, a summer camp bears the appropriate name "Out O' Doors."

If that anti-noise society in New York wants to make a good start it might try to get rubber milk bottles.

Solomon Islands claim a population of 165,000 and two automobiles. A pedestrians' paradise!

Weather Vanes, Grasshoppers and Cocks

IF ONE has the walking habit, and also the habit of looking up occasionally, his gaze may have been attracted by a device on the top of some building, said device being known as a weather vane. Of course he knows that this vane is put up in its elevated position to tell the general public the direction in which the wind blows. That is plain enough. But why do these vanes assume certain forms? Why a horse, or a cow, or a rooster, for instance? The writer devoted a morning to searching for the answer to this question, and gleaned an interesting harvest of information.

The idea of the weather vane appears to be rather ancient. There is record of a tower built at Athens by Andronicus, on the spire of which was placed a "copper Triton to point the wind." A document dated prior to 1157 tells of a Syra tower with an equestrian statue "to tell the wind."

In England the vane appears to date back to the Saxon period. It was popular in Queen Elizabeth's day. It is recorded, however, that only the nobility were allowed to use vanes, and even among them the noble must have scaled a wall in an assault on some city, or planted a banner on some rampart. The design of these vanes was apt to be heraldic, suggesting armorial bearings, and combined with flag or banner. In these early days the device was called fans or phane.

The most popular vane and perhaps, the best known is the rooster, usually labeled the weathercock. There are numerous stories as to the origin of the cock as an accepted device to place on top of barn or building. One authority states that as early as the ninth century the cock began to be used as a symbol of Peter. This is based on Peter's experience with the cock as related in the twenty-sixth chapter of Matthew, and interprets the cock's part as a call to repentance.

The cock is watchful, alert, even at night, and awakens sleepers—even at 2 a.m. forsooth! From this it developed that the cock became a symbol or type of preachers and ministers—watching over their flocks, calling them to repent, awakening them from their sins. We find many old cathedrals and churches topped by weathercocks. It is recorded that in 1444 St. Paul's spire, under the direction of Bishop Kemp, was adorned with a copper weathercock. In 1515 a cock was placed on top of Holyrood House, Edinburgh, with much ceremony.

Another version states that the use of the cock originated in the reign of Edward III, when England was at war with France. The French were called Gauls, and the French word galus (cock) was used in England to ridicule the French. The cock in the air, changing with every wind, was thought to be typical of the fickleness of the foe across the Channel. But whatever its origin, the rooster appears to be the most used design for a weather vane, and has even figured in auction sales of antiques!

In his book, "The Junk Snupper," Mr. Clifford tells of one man bidding \$500 for an old copper weathercock, 20 inches high, and of another bidding \$475 for a forty-inch wooden weathercock.

BERLIN

IN POLITICAL circles in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, not a little perturbation has been caused by a lecture recently delivered by the evangelical bishop of the country, Dr. D. Tolzien, upon "Christianity, Pacifism and the Evangelical Church." Dr. Tolzien, who is highly respected both as a man and a theologian, has, unlike the majority of his colleagues, never taken any part in politics; he has, as head of the Lutheran Church in Mecklenburg, rather gone out of his way to avoid any political party discussion, and has endeavored to inculcate in the churches the essentials of Christianity only. His lecture, therefore, has made all the more impression. Bishop Tolzien declares that Christianity and Pacifism belong to each other. The word "pacifist" has its origin, he says, in the New Testament, when Jesus called the peacemakers blessed. The pacifists today face the church with suspicion and Christians, therefore, have all the greater reason to present an indubitable attitude toward pacifism. Christians, he said, and the churches in the van must range themselves openly in the service of the peace thought.

The fine old, newly renovated hall of the Berlin University, with its marble Corinthian pillars, tasteful gold ornamentation and crimson hangings, presented an unusually interesting scene a few days ago. Dr. Hedwig Hintze, a young and promising historian, delivered her maiden lecture after taking her degree. Her husband and former teacher, Otto Hintze, the professor of Prussian history, sat among the other university dons to listen to the new doctor's dissertation. She chose as her theme, "Epochs of Revolutionary History," and beginning with the first Napoleon, she passed through the various stages of revolutionary thought, ideals and issues, dedicating words of appreciation to Auclair, Michelet, Taine, de Quince and Jean Jaures for their arduous work. Dr. Hintze's address met with general approval, and justly so; it was admirably composed and full of interest; she spoke almost without note and with great warmth, her whole heart obviously in the subject she had chosen. She was heartily congratulated and welcomed by her colleagues as the first woman doctor of modern history.

A Berlin secondary school recently celebrated its twentieth anniversary in an entirely new manner, thanks to the originality of its up-to-date head master. Instead of the Greek play or other classic drama and long recitations which have always been a feature of breaking-up day and other school festivities in this as well as most countries, the boys acted a very clever revue entitled, "Hallo, Lessons!" Every subject in the school curriculum was bound in some way by the costume of its impersonator: English was represented by "Three Men in a Boat" (of the most popular books in German schools), with a chorus of small boys in Eton suits; Latin was indicated by Caesar in Mussolini get-up; Greek by a boy in a flowing garment and a wreath, bearing, it was thought by some, a resemblance to Gerhart Hauptmann, who was once shown on the screen in similar costume, but whether the coincidence was intended was not known. Chemistry, mathematics, music and other subjects had their experiments, the costumes being as original as they were droll; songs and dances were executed with grace and vigor, for boys and masters alike had entered whole-heartedly into the fun which contained no element of objectionable caricature. The large hall of the school was crowded with parents and magisterial notabilities and the success was so complete that the new feature will certainly be introduced on similar occasions at other Berlin schools.

While the Oder at Stettin has a sufficient depth and width for vessels of considerable size, this is not the case where the river traverses Silesia. A plan has long been formed and work has now commenced for increasing the width so that vessels of 600 to 1000 tons will be able to pass without difficulty. In a bend of the river at Reinberg the first cut has now been made; a double cut to be made at Klautsch next spring and another near Glogau will practically see the end of the work which, it is believed, will add greatly to the mercantile prosperity of Silesia.

The attention of Dr. Wilhelm Heinrich, lecturer in the phonetic section of the Hamburg University, was drawn by one of his students some time ago to an interesting Liszt find. This consists of a valuable collection of letters, some twenty in number, written by Liszt and hitherto unpublished. The letters, together with other interesting souvenirs of the composer, are in possession of the heirs

One of the most interesting vanes in the United States adorns Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, and is a copper grasshopper. This at one time caused the market to be called the "grasshopper market." It has a most romantic history. According to local records, the grasshopper was made by Deacon Shem Drown, a "cunning artificer," in 1742.

The story reads that when Shem was a boy, he became discouraged over his repeated failures in the New World, and went for a walk into the country to think things over. He fell asleep in a field, and was awakened by a boy chasing a grasshopper. He became interested, joined in the